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AFTER a distinguished service of forty-four years and one month Rear Admiral JOHN H. UPSHUR, U. S. N., was retired for age Dec. 5. His record of service is so generally known that it scarcely needs recapitulation, and he retires to the quiet of private life, which he has so well earned, amid the good wishes of his countrymen at large, as well as of his comrades of the Navy, with whom he has been more intimately connected.

SENATOR SEWELL evidently means to champion the cause of those cadets of the West Point Military Academy who, under the present condition of things, will be without commissions when they graduate next year. One of the first bills introduced by him was the following providing for their relief:

That when any cadet of the U. S. Military Academy has gone through all the classes and received a regular diploma from the Academic staff, he shall be considered a candidate for commission in the Army in any arm or corps, the duties of which he may have been judged competent to perform; and in case there shall not at the time be a vacancy in such arm or corps, he may be attached to it, at the discretion of the President, as an additional 3d lieutenant, with the usual pay and allowances of a 3d lieutenant until a vacancy shall happen.

A CORRESPONDENT raises the point that as the 18th Article of War includes "liquors" among the "necessaries of life" which by inference may be sold in barracks "for the use of the soldiers," therefore President HAYES's order of Feb. 22, 1881 (G. O. 24, A. G. O., Series of 1881), forbidding its sale at military stations, is clearly illegal. Whether it be or no, it is an order which might very easily be revoked without detriment to the military service, and judging from correspondence and articles on the subject we have had during recent years, such seems to be the opinion of the great majority of the Army, officers as well as men.

ACCORDING to a recent ruling of the accounting officers of the Treasury, officers of the Navy having claims for mileage were required to present their orders, under which the travel was performed, to them for approval before payment is made by the disbursing officers of the Navy. Theretofore all an officer had to do to get his mileage was to present his orders, endorsed, to show that he had obeyed them, sign the vouchers and draw his money. The new rule required him to file his claim and copies of his orders with the accounting officers and wait for probably a month or two before they were approved and sent to the paymaster for payment. There was much complaint among officers who have been informed of this ruling, and a strong effort was made to have it set aside. The Secretary of the Navy has succeeded in securing this desirable result, as will be seen by the order and correspondence published elsewhere.

CAPTAIN J. G. BALLANCE, Acting Judge Advocate, Department of Texas, in his annual report speaks of a defect in our national training to which his attention has been called by a study of the causes of desertion. He says: "That men should be so utterly unmindful of the obligations of the oath of enlistment as to desert, evinces bad moral training, and statistics show that a majority of the deserters are native born. Most young Americans do not have proper respect for those in authority, and this is developed by parents not instilling in their children proper respect for their own authority and cheerful obedience to their commands. Can such be expected to respect the authority of the

State, as much as they should? The doctrine of all being equal before the law, and the saying that America is a free country, becomes so perverted in the minds of young Americans, due, in the first instance, to the negligence of their parents, that they consider their rights are being invaded, when their inclinations and desires are controlled, even in the degree that they are in the Army."

THE joint committee of Congress—Senators ALLISON (Chairman), HALE, and MORGAN, and Representatives LOWRY, HERBERT and WAIT—appointed to make an investigation of the several scientific bureaus with a view to a reorganization, met at the Capitol on Tuesday for the first time since last winter. They have the material on hand which was collected during the last session of the 48th Congress, and by the members, individually, during the past summer, but are not yet sufficiently posted on all points to compile their report. Lieutenant GLASSFORD, of the Signal Corps, was before them on Tuesday, but his examination was deferred until Saturday, when he and several other officers of that Corps will be asked for their views. In view of recent developments at Fort Myer and the decided stand taken by the President and the Secretary of War concerning the separation of the Weather Bureau from the Signal Service, it seems natural to suppose that they will recommend a reorganization of that bureau. Previous to these developments it is said that the committee had determined to report against the separation of the Weather Bureau from the Signal Service.

WE have received this week several communications, some of them reasonable and others not so much so, touching the present condition of the non-commissioned officers of our Army, and the necessity for improvements as regards their pay, especially in connection with the responsible duties many of them are called upon to perform. There seems to be in some directions a little friction between the general and the regimental non-commissioned staff, the duties of the former being no heavier than those of the latter, but infinitely better paid, etc. A plea is also made for the first sergeants, who certainly in these days of target practice, and the thousand and one small details of garrison duties, have enough to do mentally as well as physically. We hope and expect that these matters affecting the non-commissioned officers, which are so well known, through the medium of petitions, etc., to the superior military authorities, may receive due and just consideration while Congress is in session, and that body urged to enact such legislation as will increase the efficiency and add to the self-respect of that most deserving non-commissioned class, which it is the effort of every well-regulated army to maintain.

THE appointments and promotions of Navy officers made since the adjournment of the special session of the Senate in March last, were sent to the Senate on Thursday. The Army nominations will follow. During the recess 51 appointments and 73 promotions were made in the Army. With the exception of the case of Lieutenant STEEVER, who is promoted to be Captain, 3d Cavalry, these nominations will no doubt be confirmed without unusual delay. As previously stated, Lieutenant SIMPSON will bitterly antagonize Lieutenant STEEVER's nomination. Personally, he has no charges to make against that officer, his ground of complaint being simply that

STEEVER has been promoted to the place which belongs to him. Had Senator SEWELL continued as chairman of the Military Committee it is presumed that STEEVER would have been confirmed without much trouble, as the promotion was made entirely in accordance with the views held by him when he succeeded in securing the rejection of SIMPSON's nomination last March. But Senator LOGAN is made chairman of the committee, and he may take a different view of the case and succeed in securing the substitution of SIMPSON's name for STEEVER's.

EARLY in the week rumors reached New York of anticipated trouble with the Mormons at Salt Lake City, growing out of the enforcement of what is known as the EDMUNDS law. Later it was definitely stated that General HOWARD, commanding the Department of the Platte, had sent RAWLES's Light Battery D, 5th U. S. Artillery, from Fort Omaha and reinforce General MCCOOK at Fort Douglas, and has also placed most of the troops in the Department in readiness to move to Salt Lake City at a moment's warning. The light battery reached its destination December 7, and was met by General MCCOOK and a column of the 6th Infantry with the regimental band. A company from Fort Douglas has also been stationed in Salt Lake. These measures were simply a precaution taken in view of the enmity incurred by the officials of the United States in enforcing the laws, and their importance and significance has been greatly exaggerated. They were intended, in connection with the declaration of the President's Message, to let the Mormons understand what they had to expect in case of an outbreak. On December 8 the Mayor of Salt Lake City telegraphed to Delegate CAINE in Washington as follows:

We understand that representations have been made to President Cleveland that there is danger of an uprising on the part of Mormons here; that the property and lives of non-Mormons are insecure, and that military protection is required. The City Council is making an official investigation and have invited the Federal and military officials and all others having information bearing on the matter, to appear and testify. The investigation has proceeded far enough to demonstrate the utter falsity of these rumors and that no foundation exists for them in fact. A battery of troops is quartered in the city ostensibly to protect citizens and property. Represent the matter fully to President Cleveland immediately, stating that no excitement exists, and that these measures are uncalled for and entirely unnecessary. The property and personal safety of all citizens are perfectly secure.

In an interview on Dec. 7, Major-General SCHOFIELD is reported as saying:

I am free to say that there is not the slightest danger from any outbreak of Mormons in Salt Lake City that the War Department will not be well able to cope with. As far as I am advised the papers have pretty correctly outlined the situation, except when the statement is made that an army of 20,000 armed men are ready for an attack on the Government forces and property. I do not believe that the Mormons have 1,000 men drilled and armed for that or any other similar purpose. No serious trouble need be apprehended, because the Mormons are not well organized. They are poorly armed and poorly drilled. The Government troops at Salt Lake are amply sufficient to protect the city and the Government interests. No Mormon mob could cope with our well trained sharpshooters already there. It is always best, however, in the opinion of the War Department, to anticipate any possible disturbance and prevent it rather than to wait until the trouble comes.

Troops from the Division of the Pacific are also made available in case of necessity. Governor MURRAY, of Utah, and General MCCOOK, of Fort Douglas, are undoubtedly fully able to cope with the situation. General MCCOOK is a most capable officer and fully understands the situation and is in the most perfect accord with the Governor, ELI H. MURRAY, who is an old comrade, having served during the war as Colonel of the 3d Kentucky Cavalry, and Brevet Brigadier-General.



FRENCH CUIRASSIER.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT R. H. TOWNLEY, U. S. Navy, arrived in New York from Europe early in the week.

MAJOR E. B. BEAUMONT, 4th U. S. Cavalry, may spend a few weeks in the East this winter.

COMMANDER C. S. COTTON, U. S. N., has returned to Norfolk, Va., from leave.

ADJUTANT W. A. MANN, 17th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Yates, D. T., is East on a few weeks' leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON GEORGE E. BUSHNELL, U. S. A., left New York this week for a tour of duty at Fort Preble, Me.

LIEUTENANT W. W. WOTHERSPOON, R. Q. M., 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, visited Albany and New York this week.

PROFESSOR E. W. BASS, U. S. A., of West Point, was a guest at the Everett House, New York, early in the week.

CAPTAIN A. H. JACKSON, 7th U. S. Infantry, will remain at Vancouver Barracks over Christmas and New Year's and then join his company at Fort Washakie, Wyo.

CHAPLAIN O. E. HERRICK, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., early in the week from a short trip to Washington.

SURGEON G. M. STEINBERG, U. S. A., of Baltimore, was in Washington this week, an active participant in the sessions of the American Public Health Association.

LIEUTENANT F. P. FREMONT, 3d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Shaw, is expected East by Christmas, to spend the winter with his relatives.

GENERAL E. B. ALEXANDER, U. S. A., of St. Paul, is visiting in Washington, the guest of Col. G. N. Lieber, U. S. A., and his daughter, Mrs. Lieber.

CAPTAIN C. H. PORTER, 8th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Porter, lately visiting at Fort Keogh, have arrived in the East, accompanied by Mrs. Porter's mother, Mrs. Wilkins, wife of Colonel John D. Wilkins, 5th U. S. Infantry.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. P. BIRMINGHAM, U. S. A., lately in from hard service in the West, will take charge of medical matters at Camp Grant, Riverside Park, for the balance of the time the U. S. troops are to remain on duty there.

PRINCE ALEXANDER, says a British war correspondent, "may frequently be seen in the foremost ranks of combatants, and several members of his immediate escort have been wounded."

The orders of Lieut.-Comdr. Felix McCurley, executive officer of the *Franklin*, have, says the *Norfolk Landmark*, "been extended to Dec. 1, 1886. This obliging and excellent officer has become indispensable on this station, and his host of friends rejoice that he is to remain here another year."

The resignation of Col. W. R. Smedberg, U. S. A., from the National Guard of California, gives the *Alta* occasion to say: "His record as an officer in the Service of our common country during the war, and in which, by the way, he was seriously wounded upon the field of battle, makes him peculiarly fitted for the performance of the duties of a regimental commander in the National Guard service, or even that of a higher rank."

ACCORDING to Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert, the story goes that in the English Service, whether it be naval, military, or civil, three applicants for position are examined at a time. Two of these applicants are idiots, that the favorite may have no difficulty in passing. Not long ago a subordinate rushed into the presence of his superior with uplifted hands and horrorstricken countenance and cried out: "One of the idiots has passed!" "Good Lord!" exclaimed the superior, "where can we get an idiot to fill his place?"

COMMODORE G. E. BELKNAP, U. S. N., has been visiting old friends at Norfolk, Va.

CAPTAIN BYRON WILSON, U. S. N., was a recent guest at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

CAPTAIN C. M. DELANY, 15th U. S. Infantry, will spend the winter at the Hot Springs, Ark.

COLONEL E. B. WILLISTON, U. S. A., arrived in Troy, N. Y., this week for special duty under the Chief of Ordnance.

LIEUTENANT Q. O'M. GILLMORE, 8th U. S. Cav., has joined his troops in the field near Hillsboro', N. M.

LIEUTENANT H. B. OSGOOD, 3d U. S. Art., has been placed in charge of the Fire Department at Fort Monroe, Va.

COLONEL E. R. WARNER, U. S. A., rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., from a brief absence.

MAJOR T. S. DODGE, Paymaster, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dodge, late of San Antonio, are in Washington.

COLONEL J. P. HATCH, 2d U. S. Cav., has started for the East to await his retirement on January 9, next.

LIEUTENANT J. L. BARBOUR, 7th U. S. Inf., left Columbus Barracks, O., Dec. 8, for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., with a batch of recruits for his regiment.

COLONEL S. D. STURGIS, 7th U. S. Cav., who retires in June next, will spend most of the interval on leave.

PAY DIRECTOR CASPAR SCHENCK, U. S. N., lately from San Francisco, has taken charge of the Navy pay office at Norfolk, Va.

GENERAL C. G. SAWTELLE, U. S. A., and a few friends are on a short gunning expedition in North Carolina.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., was in New York this week with quarters at the Astor House.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., will deliver this winter a lecture at several towns in Nebraska and Iowa for the benefit of local religious organizations.

LIEUTENANT W. H. WHEELER, 11th U. S. Infantry, has joined at Fort Buford, D. T.

MAJOR GEORGE W. BAIRD, Paymaster, U. S. A., will spend the Christmas holidays in the East.

LIEUTENANT G. P. SCRIVEN, 3d U. S. Art., has rejoined at Washington Barracks, from a leave spent mainly at Asheville, N. C.

CAPTAIN D. M. SCOTT, 1st Inf., left David's Island, N. Y., early in the week for Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., with recruits for the 7th Inf.

LIEUTENANT L. H. WALKER, 4th U. S. Art., on leave from Fort Adams, R. I., registered at the Grand Hotel, Paris, France, early in the week.

MAJOR JAMES GILLIES, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, was in Washington this week and will return to Fort Leavenworth in a few days.

The *Buffalo Express* says that President Cleveland has never been further west than Dunkirk, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT W. M. BLACK, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and family are visiting at Old Point Comfort, and will remain over the holidays.

We are requested to note that Lieutenant J. E. Macklin, 11th U. S. Infantry, (Fort Leavenworth) has valuable information in his possession for Chas. St. Clair, formerly Troop M, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

At a meeting of the Newport Medical Society, held Dec. 2, 1885, a "blanket and overcoat case" for military use was exhibited by the inventor, Dr. W. Thornton Parker, late A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A. The society voted to formally approve of Dr. Parker's marching clothing case, and recommended it to the attention of all Army Boards in place of the knapsack and other clothing bags now in use.

LIEUTENANT F. K. WARD, 1st U. S. Cavalry, recently appointed regimental adjutant in place of Lt. John Pitcher, Maj.-Gen. Schofield's new A. D. C., was graduated in 1870, and his fifteen years' service and experience amply qualify him for the position. This carries him to Fort Custer from Fort Ellis, his place at the latter being taken by Lieut. J. F. R. Landis.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD I. GRUMLEY, 17th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Totten, Dak., was married at St. Paul, Dec. 1, to Miss Anna Moore, daughter of Mr. Adolphus Moore. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. M. N. Gilbert at the residence of the bride's parents.

LIEUTENANT E. ST. J. GREBLE, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Greble returned from Europe this week and now go to Omaha, the lieutenant having recently been appointed A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. Howard. The father of Lieut. Greble, John T. Greble, was a classmate of Gen. Howard's at West Point, and is the gallant soldier who died for his country June 10, 1861, at the battle of Big Bethel, Va.

The grave of the late Lieut.-Commander Gorringer is situated in Rockland Cemetery, N. J., on a knoll of a crest commanding an expansive view of the Hudson River. A subscription has been started among his friends, in charge of Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. A. B. Stone, and Mr. Noah Brooks, to erect a monument over the grave. Colonel Thomas W. Knox, an intimate friend, proposes a monument emulating the obelisk in the Central Park, with inscriptions commemorative of Commander Gorringer's achievement of the removal of the Egyptian stone.

The *London World* says: "None but the oldest comrades and the closest personal friends would now presume to address the new Commander-in-Chief in India by the familiar, affectionate sobriquet of his early days. 'Bobs,' in a few short years, has expanded into General Sir Frederick Roberts, Bart., G. C. B., G. C. S. I. Titular dignities have changed, but not the man. He is still the hard-featured, hard-headed soldier, lithe, active, compact in form, with a clear strong voice, and penetrating eyes, showing but small signs of age beyond the now grizzled hair and beard."

COLONEL THOMAS F. BARR, U. S. A., returned to Fort Snelling, Minn., last week from a visit to Fort Keogh.

Mrs. SCHOFIELD, wife of Major General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., has been on a visit to New York City and vicinity.

MAJOR JOHN M. BACON, 7th U. S. Cavalry, has been visiting his old chief, General Sherman, at St. Louis.

COMMANDER H. B. SEELY, U. S. N., and Lieutenant F. D. Rucker, U. S. A., were guests at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

CAPTAIN J. P. STORY, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Warren, Mass., early in the week from a short absence.

CAPTAIN W. H. CLAPP, 16th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Texas, is visiting his family at No. 1,416 Corcoran street, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT E. E. GAYLE, 2d U. S. Artillery, is expected to join at Jackson Barracks, La., in a few days.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER C. H. DAVIS, U. S. N., has joined his family at 1,705 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER FREDERICK FUGER, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT G. F. COOKE, 15th U. S. Infantry, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth for duty at the Military Prison.

CAPTAIN R. H. MONTGOMERY, 5th Cavalry, of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was in Dodge City, Kansas, this week on recruiting duty.

CHAPLAIN W. F. MORRISON and bride are at Newport, R. I., the chaplain having been assigned to the training-ship *New Hampshire*.

CAPTAIN W. E. VAN REED, 5th U. S. Artillery, was expected back at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, this week from a long visit to the Pacific Coast.

A CHARMING concert took place at the residence of Gen. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., Governor's Island, on Tuesday afternoon of this week, in aid of St. Mary's School, Dallas, Texas.

"MR. ROBT. K. GRIERSON," says the *Presidio County News*, "left Texas Wednesday for Whipple Barracks, on a visit to his relatives. He expects to be gone several months, but will return, as he has quite a cattle interest here now, and is also looking out for his father's (General Grierson's) property here."

EX-REPUBLICAN office-holder and ex-Confederate Gen. LONGSTREET, of Gainesville, Ga., is now conspicuous among the many military men who are writing books about the Civil War, and it begins to be feared that the devotion of these Generals to literature will drive Howells, Blaine, Mark Twain, and other American authors into the Army.—N. Y. *World*.

"THE last Democratic Collector of Boston before Colonel Saltonstall," says the *Post*, "was Gen. Whitney, father of the present Secretary of the Navy, a sturdy Jeffersonian and an able and accomplished gentleman. He was a man large enough for the place. He was Collector in something besides name. The selection of Mr. Saltonstall assures us that, however much the place may have lost dignity in the interim, it is now in an excellent way to regain it."

THE *Tribune's* Washington correspondent writes: "General Adam Badeau's novel, which was written with the view of throwing new light upon a certain phase of President Arthur's Administration has met with very little success here. The reason is not far to seek. The story of General Badeau's grievance is an old one. Everybody is acquainted with it. General Arthur is no longer President, Secretary Frelinghuysen is dead, and the other characters, whose prototype can be found in the State Department to-day, are of little importance."

THE recent return of Mr. B. Lorenzo Hill to Montevideo, Uruguay, prompts the *Tribune* to say: "He was accompanied by his daughter, and for most of the time spent here were guests of Captain Kirtland, of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. All the American naval officers visiting Montevideo have enjoyed Mr. Hill's generous hospitality. His nine sons and daughters born in Uruguay, he told me, are of the country, but he himself has never lost his devotion to the flag of the United States or counted himself otherwise than one of her loyal subjects."

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Artillery, Inspector of Rifle Practice, on the Staff of Major Gen. Hancock, was married, on Wednesday evening, of this week, to Miss Conchita A. de la Mesa. The ceremony was performed at the residence of Dr. C. H. Terry, 540 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Terry being the bride's mother. As intimated last week, the wedding was a quiet one, only relatives and intimate friends being present. The ushers were Carlos A. de la Mesa, brother of the bride, and three classmates of the groom, Lieuts. John Mills and Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, and C. P. Townsley, 4th U. S. Artillery. After a few weeks tour the married couple will settle at Governor's Island.

A LARGE audience assembled at the rooms of the Military Service Institution on Thursday, Dec. 10, to listen to Capt. R. H. Pratt's paper on "Violated Principles the Cause of Failure in Indian Civilization." The presence of several of Capt. Pratt's pupils, representing the Cheyenne, Apache, Pawnee and Pueblo Indian tribes, and the fact that the lecture was held in the evening, were instrumental in drawing together a larger audience than usual, many of whom were ladies. Major-General Hancock presided, and at the close of the paper a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Capt. Pratt for his able exposition. Captain Pratt, in his sixth annual report of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle Barracks, says: "The results of our year's work are more satisfactory than those of any previous year. The standard, both intellectual and moral is higher, the work more intelligent, the purpose more clearly defined and more elevating. In the higher grades the effort of our teachers has been to broaden the outlook of the pupils."

ENSIGN W. B. FLETCHER, U. S. N., visited friends in Philadelphia this week.

LIEUTENANT S. A. WOLF, 4th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from detached service at Caldwell, Kas.

COMMANDER G. C. WILTSE, U. S. N., lately home from a two years' cruise, is visiting in Minneapolis.

COLONEL J. S. CONRAD, 22d U. S. Infantry, comes East next week to remain until February.

CHAPLAIN T. W. BARRY, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Leavenworth early in the week from a trip to Denver, Colo.

COMMODORE RALPH CHANDLER, commandant of the Brooklyn Yard, returned from a week's leave of absence on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN G. E. BELKNAP, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York, on Wednesday.

GENERAL W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A., and Mrs. Harney have arrived at Pass Christian, Miss., to spend the winter.

COLONEL COLVILLE FRANKLAND, British Army, visited New York this week, quartering at the Windsor Hotel.

CHAPLAIN J. D. BEUGLESS, U. S. N., having been ordered to sea duty, has resigned the presidency of the U. S. Cremation Society.

COLONEL H. G. LITCHFIELD, U. S. A., has taken command at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., during the illness of Gen. R. B. Ayres. We are glad to learn that Gen. Ayres is improving.

THE marriage of Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., to Miss Kate Davis, daughter of ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, is to take place in Baltimore early in January.

REAR-ADMIRAL BALDWIN, U. S. N., and Mrs. Baldwin registered this week at the Hotel Westminster, Paris, France.

LIEUTENANT NATHANIEL WOLFE, 2d U. S. Artillery, who was expected to join his battery this week at St. Augustine, Fla., still remains sick in Philadelphia, and will likely spend the winter there.

CAPTAIN L. O. PARKER, 1st U. S. Infantry, will spend his sick leave at Mandarin, Duval Co., Florida, near Jacksonville.

LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN ALVORD, 20th U. S. Infantry, has returned to Fort Leavenworth from Washington.

CHIEF ENGINEER C. H. LORING, U. S. N., visited Norfolk, Va., Dec. 5, and inspected the work being done on the *Alliance*, *Fantio*, and *Svatar*.

THE Sidney (Neb.) *Telegraph* says: Lieut. Cornman, 21st Inf., has recovered from his severe illness and is performing his duties as adjutant. The officers and ladies of the garrison Tuesday evening gave the first of a series of dances at the post theatre.

Among the belongings of her Britannic Majesty is a collection of arms at Windsor Castle, to which she has of late added a small curved dagger of exquisite design, formerly belonging to the late Lord Beaconsfield. Its history is a dark one, having been an active participant in the deadly feuds of the Colonna and Orsini families at Rome and elsewhere. It was highly prized by the late Earl.

GENERAL A. G. BRACKETT has appointed 1st Lieut. Geo. K. Hunter, 3d Cav., regimental adjutant, in succession to Captain Steever, who recently attained his troop. Lieut. Hunter was graduated in 1877, so does not lack in experience for his new duties.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Regents of the State University of California a resolution was adopted that the Secretary of War be asked to prolong the term of duty at the University of Lieut. James A. Hutton, 8th U. S. Infantry.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., will attend the banquet of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, to be given at Philadelphia, on Saturday evening of this week in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the introduction of printing into the middle colonies.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., says a recent despatch from Saltillo, Mexico, arrived there on Saturday. He was tendered a reception under the direction of Gen. Cervantes, the military governor, which was attended by prominent people of the city. A military review followed. The General dined at the palace in the evening. He goes to Monterey and other places.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: "The term of Col. W. H. Ludlow, U. S. A., as chief engineer of the Water Department expires next March, and the duty of selecting his successor will soon devolve upon Councils. . . . The retention of Col. Ludlow in the place which he fills to the entire acceptance and benefit of the city is so palpably the right thing to do that we do not conceive that there can be any serious opposition to it. Col. Ludlow has given efficiency and organization to a department which, when he took charge of it, was sadly deficient in both. . . . He has brought to the management of the Water Department the trained skill and scientific methods of a competent and experienced engineer."

THE Omaha *Excelsior* of Nov. 5 says:

Lieut. and Mrs. Price, Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton, and Mr. Stebbins dined at Col. Henry's on Thanksgiving Day. . . . Col. and Mrs. Terrell have rooms at the Paxton. . . . Mrs. Lieut. Hamilton returned to Fort Omaha from Fort Niobrara Saturday. . . . Gen. Howard lectured in Kansas City Wednesday on Gen. Grant. . . . Capt. Hughes and Lieut. Bingham were run away with in the latter's dogcart at Fort Niobrara and thrown out, but escaped with a few bruises. The horses swam the river. . . . Dr. and Mrs. Vollum, accompanied by Mr. Edward Vollum, left Tuesday for San Antonio, Tex. . . . Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson, accompanied by Miss Jennie McCreath, left Monday for Fort Russell. . . . Quite a number of people attended the private theatricals at Fort Omaha last evening under the management of Lieut. W. H. Powell. The two plays with the casts given below were enthusiastically received: "Withered Leaves."—Sir Conyers Conyers, Lieut. W. B. Hamilton; Tom Conyers, Lieut. W. P. Newcomb; Arthur Middleton, Lieut. A. H. Brown; Cecil Vane, Capt. J. W. Bubb; Lady Conyers, Mrs. W. P. Newcomb; May Rivers, Miss R. M. Rice. "A Morning Call."—Sir Edward Ardent, Lieut. B. D. Price; Mrs. Chillington, Mrs. J. M. Brown.

COLONEL S. MCCONNIE, U. S. A., was in Chicago last Saturday, registering at the Leland's.

His former comrades in the 3d U. S. Artillery will be glad to learn that Lieutenant Asa T. Abbott, U. S. Army, retired, has been selected as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Bishop Seabury Mission, Faribault, Minn.

COMMANDER A. G. KELLOGG and family are in Washington for the winter. Mr. Kellogg has almost entirely regained his health, and will soon be ready for active duty. Wherever he may be ordered his wife will make Washington her home.

SURGEON W. H. GARDNER, U. S. A., of Fort Davis, Texas, says the Presidio County News, was elected president of the Irving Literary Society Friday. The Doctor is highly qualified for the position, and fully deserves the compliment, as he is considered the best informed of any one around here.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM WINDER, U. S. N., has recently contributed two articles to Leslie's Popular Monthly, one on Dynamite and the other a narrative of the bark *Trinity's* crew from the frozen regions of the Antarctic Ocean by the U. S. S. *Marion*.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says: "General W. B. Hazen has not been anxious to give all the reasons for amending his annual report by cutting out a page assailing Lieut. Garlington and reflecting criticism upon Secretary of War Lincoln for having refused to sustain Gen. Hazen's demand for the court-martial of Garlington. He declined to-day to say anything further than that the report had been amended. The reasons, he said, if given, would only be construed and warped by those inimical to him. He finally said, however, that Lt. Garlington being no longer connected with the Signal Service it was only proper that the matter referred to should be omitted. The better reason assigned for the cancelling of the page is that Secretary Endicott, whose attention had been directed to it, ordered that it should be stricken out. Lieut. Garlington, it is said, has written to the War Department asking protection against these repeated assaults by Gen. Hazen. About 700 copies of the report are understood to have been sent out before the edition was printed with page 27 partly blank."

The following officers of the Army were registered at the office of the Adjutant General during the current week: 2d Lieut. L. E. Seabee, Signal Corps, 1120 13th street, returning to station after six months' sick leave; Capt. E. B. Atwood, Q. M. Dept., Riggs House, on leave; 2d Lt. J. H. Duval, 18th Inf., visiting relatives; Col. Burns, A. C. S. S., on leave.

The following officers of the Navy were registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. Comdr. E. H. Davis, Asst. Paymaster J. S. Carpenter and Lieut. W. S. Hayes.

Chief Engineer Loring, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Chief Engineer Baker and Lieutenant Jacques of the Navy, were before the Ordnance Committee, Dec. 8, and gave information upon the subject of the ability of our Navy-yards and private corporations to construct engines and general machinery for men-of-war. Their testimony was favorable to American foundries and Navy-yards, but they thought it advisable not to confine the work to the Navy-yards but give part to individual corporations, believing the rivalry would be conducive to superior results.

Mexican War claims were allowed by the 2d Comptroller during the past week as follows: 2d Lieut. Romeyn B. Ayres, U. S. Art., \$75; Asst. Surg. Alfred W. Kennedy, U. S. A., \$58.70; 1st Lieut. and A. C. S. Wm. Hays, U. S. Art., \$155.38.

REVENUE MARINE.

The U. S. Revenue steamer *Bear*, now en route to San Francisco, Cal., arrived, as per cable to the JOURNAL, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Dec. 8, 1885, all well.

On the subject of the Revenue Marine the Secretary of the Treasury says in his annual report: The vessels of the Service now number 30, manned by 1,027 officers, sailors and men. The following is a statistical summary of its business for the past year:

Aggregate number of miles cruised by vessels.	312,569
Number of merchant vessels boarded and examined.	24,481
Number of merchant vessels found violating law in some particular, and seized or reported to proper authorities.	1,425
Fines or penalties incurred by vessels so seized or reported.	\$904,515.55
Number of vessels in distress assisted.	274
Value of vessels and their cargoes imperiled by the sea to which assistance was rendered.	\$5,598,043.00
Number of persons on board vessels assisted.	2,542

Sixty persons were picked out of the water and saved from drowning. In the performance of special work, the vessels upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the great lakes have rendered important service in maintaining patrol against the infection of cholera and yellow fever through incoming vessels, and in co-operating with National and State quarantine organizations. In the work of inspecting the saving stations, instructing their crews, and conveying supplies and outfits, the vessels have been cruised an aggregate of 15,573 miles.

The Alaskan work of the Service for the past season has been particularly important, Capt. Healy, with his command, the steamer *Corwin*, having operated with much activity in the waters of Alaska and the Arctic Ocean. He covered in his cruising the Aleutian Islands, to afford protection to the seal fisheries, assisted five of the Arctic whaling fleet in distress, and succored and brought away fifty-nine persons who were either shipwrecked or without means of transportation. He also prosecuted important works of survey on our extreme northern coast.

The steamer *Beav*, which Congress authorized to be transferred to this Department for duty in the waters of Alaska, has been placed in condition of efficiency and despatched to San Francisco, from which port she will be cruised next year to the northwestern waters. Several vessels of the Service

have been overhauled in hulls and machinery and thoroughly repaired.

The Revenue Marine steamers *McLane* and *McClouch*, stationed at Southern ports, are in need of extensive repairs. The first named, not originally designed for the Service, was lightly built when new; she is now old, worn out and unworthy of repairs. Recommendations is made that the sum of \$85,000 be appropriated to replace this vessel with a new one. Recommendation is also made for a new steam vessel for duty in the harbor of New York, for which the sum of \$50,000 will be required.

ASSIGNMENTS.

1st Lieut. W. J. Herring, to str. *Colfax*, at Wilmington, N. C.

1st Lieut. W. H. Hand, to str. *Stevens* at New Berne, N. C.

1st Lieut. Robt. Barstow, placed on waiting orders.

1st Lieut. G. F. Thurston, placed on waiting orders.

1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, placed on waiting orders.

2d Lieut. G. E. McConnell, to str. *Grant* at New York.

2d Lieut. W. G. Ross, placed on waiting orders.

2d Lieut. J. E. N. Graham, placed on waiting orders.

2d Lieut. Edmund Burke, placed on waiting orders.

2d Lieut. Geo. A. York, placed on waiting orders.

3d Lieut. Geo. H. Doty, to *Hamilton*, at Phila.

3d Lieut. Jas. L. Sill, placed on waiting orders.

3d Lieut. J. C. Moore, placed on waiting orders.

1st Asst. Engr. O. P. Remick, to str. *Woodbury* at Eastport.

Chief Engr. W. C. Wheeler, placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engr. J. E. Jefferies, placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engr. Eugene Vallat, placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engr. J. W. Collins, placed on waiting orders.

1st Asst. Engr. Alfred Hoyt, placed on waiting orders.

1st Asst. Engr. F. B. Randall, placed on waiting orders.

2d Asst. Engr. R. W. Champlain, to str. *Dallas* at Portland.

2d Asst. Engr. Philip Littig, to str. *Ewing* at Baltimore.

2d Asst. Engr. H. L. Boyd, to str. *Grant* at New York.

2d Asst. Engr. C. W. Munroe, placed on waiting orders.

2d Asst. Engr. H. W. Spear, to str. *Gallatin* at Boston.

2d Asst. Engr. C. F. Dyce, to str. *Dexter* at Newport.

Wilmer Church and Robt. S. Higgins commissioned 2d Asst. Engrs.

O. P. Remick promoted 1st Asst. Engr.

U. S. NAVY REGULATION CIRCULAR NO. 47.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1885.

In accordance with Regulation Circular No. 2, paragraph 17, which is published in the Navy Register, all officers are instructed, upon the receipt of this Circular, to furnish the Office of Detail with the name of the town or city and State claimed as their "habitual residence." Such residence will be entered in a book, kept for that purpose, in the Detail Office, and all changes will be noted therein. When drawing mileage to his home, an officer will certify upon his orders his residence, which will in all cases correspond to his "habitual residence" as recorded in the Office of Detail. No change of official residence will be made without due notice and permission of the Department. An officer's legal residence is not necessarily his official or habitual residence.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Secretary of the Navy.

The issue of this order is due to the receipt on the 3d of December of a letter from the Fourth Auditor informing the Department that he had that day addressed the following circular letter to pay officers of the Navy:

DECEMBER 3, 1885.

SIR: With the concurrence of the Second Comptroller of this Department, you are informed that frequent changes of residence by officers of the Navy cause embarrassment in the adjustment of mileage accounts. To remedy this, hereafter, mileage accounts will be paid only on a claim made to this office, after settlement by the accounting officers of this Department, and when an officer is ordered to proceed to his home he must certify, on honor, that the place to which mileage is claimed is his home. No change of method—as at present—is contemplated when an officer is ordered to duty on a foreign station. Very respectfully,

C. M. SHELLEY, Auditor.

The Secretary sent a reply "respectfully requesting that in view of the publication of the enclosed order by the Navy Department you will cause the revocation of the same. The Department has likewise instructed pay officers to be guided for the future in computing mileage accounts by the official table of distances, issued by the Secretary of War." The Fourth Auditor has accordingly revoked his letter of Dec. 3, and the necessity for filing mileage claims with that official is obviated.

NEW METHOD OF CASTING CANNON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE omission of three words in our communication of Nov. 27 has wrought sad havoc in our meaning. What we meant to write was: "So striking has this been that we feel convinced that if the entire section of a large ingot were hammered down, and then cut to one inch squares, and another ingot of exactly the same quality was thoroughly annealed, and then cut to the same sized squares, the latter would prove in every respect equal to the former." The omission of the italicized words entirely changes the meaning of the passage. What we meant to dwell on was that hammering does not improve the centre of a large mass, and its effect is all absorbed in the outer sections of the mass. To make the matter a trifle clearer, we would say that the un-hammered and annealed ingot should be the size that the hammered one is reduced to.

Very respectfully,

MACKINTOSH, HEMPHILL AND Co., Limited.
FORT PITT FOUNDRY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 7, 1885.

A reference to the manuscript shows that the omission occurs in the letter we received, and this letter will serve to correct it.—EDITOR.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S OPINION.

Under the heading of "the War Department," President Cleveland says in his first annual message submitted to Congress on Tuesday:

I am convinced that this number of desertions can be much diminished by better discipline and treatment; but the punishment should be increased for repeated offences. These desertions might also be reduced by lessening the term of first enlistments, thus allowing a discontented recruit to contemplate a nearer discharge and the Army a profitable riddance. After one term of service a re-enlistment would be quite apt to secure a contented recruit and a good soldier.

The Acting Judge Advocate General reports that the number of trials by General Courts-martial during the year was 2,328, and that 11,851 trials took place before garrison and regimental Courts-martial. The suggestion that probably more than half the Army have been tried for offences, great and small, in one year, may well arrest attention. Of course many of these trials before garrison and regimental Courts-martial were for offences almost frivolous; and there should, I think, be a way devised to dispose of these in a more summary and less inconvenient manner than by Courts-martial.

If some of the proceedings of Courts-martial which I have had occasion to examine present the ideas of justice which generally prevail in these tribunals, I am satisfied that they should be much reformed, if the honor and the honesty of the Army and Navy are by their instrumentality to be vindicated and protected.

The Board on Fortifications or other defences appointed in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1885, will in a short time present their report; and it is hoped that this may greatly aid the legislation so necessary to remedy the present defenceless conditions of our sea coasts.

In view of the fact referred to by the Secretary of War, that the work of the Signal Service ordinarily is of a scientific nature, and the further fact that it is assuming larger proportions constantly, and becoming more and more unsuited to the fixed rules which must govern the Army, I am inclined to agree with him in the opinion that it should be separately established. If this is done the scope and extent of its operations should, as nearly as possible, be definitely prescribed by law, and always capable of exact ascertainment.

The Military Academy at West Point is reported as being in a high state of efficiency, and well equipped for the satisfactory accomplishment of the purposes of its maintenance. The fact that the class which graduates next year is an unusually large one has constrained me to decline to make appointments to 2d lieutenantcies in the Army from civil life, so that such vacancies as exist in these places may be reserved for such graduates; and yet it is not probable that there will be enough vacancies to provide positions for them all when they leave the military school. Under the prevailing law and usage those not thus assigned to duty never actively enter the military service. It is suggested that the law on this subject be changed, so that such of these young men as are not at once assigned to duty after graduation, may be retained as 2d lieutenants in the Army if they desire it, subject to assignment when opportunity occurs, and under proper rules as to priority of selection.

The act approved March 3, 1885, designed to compensate officers and enlisted men for loss of private property, while in the service of the United States is so indefinite in its terms, and apparently admits so many claims, the adjustment of which could not have been contemplated, that if it is to remain upon the statute book it needs amendment.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Of the Navy the Message says: The report of the Secretary of the Navy details in full the course pursued by him to protect the rights of the Government in respect of certain vessels unfinished at the time of his accession to office, and also concerning the despatch boat *Dolphin*, claimed to be completed and awaiting the acceptance of the Department. No one can fail to see from recitals contained in this report that only the application of business principles has been insisted upon in the treatment of these subjects, and that whatever controversy has arisen was caused by the exaction on the part of the Department of contract obligations as they were legally construed. In the case of the *Dolphin*, with entire justice to the contractor, an agreement has been entered into providing for the ascertainment by a judicial inquiry of the complete or partial compliance with the contract in her construction, and further providing for the assessment of any damages to which the Government may be entitled on account of a partial failure to perform such contract, or the payment of the sum still remaining unpaid upon her price, in case a full performance is adjudged. The contractor, by reason of his failure in business, being unable to complete the other three vessels, they were taken possession of by the Government in their unfinished state under a clause in the contract permitting such a course, and are now in process of completion in the yard of the contractor, but under the supervision of the Navy Department.

All must admit the importance of an effective navy to a nation like ours, having such an extended seacoast to protect. And yet we have not a single vessel of war that could keep the seas against a first class vessel of any important Power. Such a condition ought not longer to continue. The nation that cannot resist aggression is constantly exposed to it. Its foreign policy is of necessity weak, and its negotiations are conducted with disadvantage, because it is not in condition to enforce the terms dictated by its sense of right and justice.

Inspired as I am by the hope, shared by all patriotic citizens, that the day is not very far distant when our Navy will be such as befits our standing among the nations of the earth, and rejoiced at every step that leads in the direction of such a consummation, I deem it my duty to especially direct the attention of Congress to the close of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in which the humiliating weakness of the present organization of his Department is exhibited, and the startling abuses and waste of its present methods are exposed. The conviction is forced upon us with the certainty of mathematical demonstration, that before we

proceed further in the restoration of a Navy we need a thoroughly reorganized Navy Department. The fact that within seven years more than \$75,000,000 have been spent in the construction, repair, equipment, and armament of vessels, and the further fact that, instead of an effective and creditable fleet, we have only the discontent and apprehension of a nation undefended by war vessels, added to the disclosures now made, do not permit us to doubt that every attempt to revive our Navy has thus far, for the most part, been misdirected, and all our efforts in that direction have been little better than blind gropings and expensive, aimless follies.

Unquestionably if we are content with the maintenance of a Navy Department simply as a shabby ornament to the Government, a constant watchfulness may prevent some of the scandal and abuse which have found their way into our present organization, and its incurable waste may be reduced to the minimum. But if we desire to build ships for present usefulness, instead of naval reminders of the days that are past, we must have a department organized for the work, supplied with all the talent and ingenuity our country affords, prepared to take advantage of the experience of other nations, systematized so that all effort shall unite and lead in one direction, and fully imbued with the conviction that war vessels, though new, are useless unless they combine all that the ingenuity of man has up to this day brought forth relating to their construction.

I earnestly commend the portion of the Secretary's report devoted to this subject to the attention of Congress, in the hope that his suggestions touching the reorganization of his Department may be adopted as the first step toward the reconstruction of our Navy.

ESTIMATES FOR 1886-7.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows a total of receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, of \$323,690,706.38, and a total expenditure of \$260,226,835.11, leaving \$65,046,035.43 for the sinking fund, and a surplus besides of \$17,859,735.84. The expenditures for the War Department were \$3,200,975.11 more and for the Navy Department \$1,272,521.77 less than in the previous years. The estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year and for the year to come, 1886-7, are as follows:

	1885-6.	1886-7.
Civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, houses, and collecting the revenue.	\$79,500,000	\$80,657,402 67
Indians.	6,000,000	6,051,250 84
Pensions.	54,000,000	75,830,200 00
Military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals.	37,000,000	42,253,125 69
Naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards.	15,000,000	35,804,695 15
Expenditures on account of the District of Columbia.	3,500,000	3,839,868 99
For interest on the public debt.	50,000,000	48,500,000 00
Sinking Fund.	45,750,000	46,659,000 00
Total, including sinking fund.	\$390,750,000	\$399,589,552 34
Estimated receipts.	315,000,000	315,000,000 00

Estimated surplus, 1885-6. \$24,250,000
Estimated deficiency, 1886-7. \$24,539,552 34
Excluding the sinking fund, the estimated expenditures for 1886-7 will be \$322,900,552.34, showing a surplus of \$22,089,447.66.

The indebtedness of the United States on the 1st of November, 1885, including the Pacific R. R. obligations, was \$1,447,657,568, a reduction of \$58,045,245.55 since March 1, 1885.

The estimates for the maintenance of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, have been transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. They call for a total expenditure of \$399,589,552.34 against appropriations of \$288,762,842.25. The following are the estimates for the military and naval establishments. Where not otherwise specified, the appropriation is the same in amount as the appropriation for the current fiscal year:

Expenses of commanding general's office, 1887, \$2,500; 1886, \$1,750.

Adjutant-General's Dept.—Expense of recruiting, 1887, \$107,782; 1886, \$107,302.50; contingencies, 1887, \$2,500; 1886, \$2,500.

Signal Service instruments, stores, etc., 1887, \$7,000; 1886, \$5,500.

Pay, etc., of the Army, 1887, \$12,788,739.01; 1886, \$12,205,000.

Subsistence of the Army, 1887, \$2,148,712; 1886, \$1,800,000.

Quartermaster's Dept.—Regular supplies, 1887, \$2,771,000; incidental expenses, 1887, \$700,000; 1886, \$600,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, 1887, \$180,000; 1886, \$180,000.

Arrears of Army transportation, 1887, \$125,000; barracks and quarters, 1887, \$730,000; 1886, \$675,000; construction and repairs of hospitals, 1887, \$183,765; 1886, 100,000; clothing, camp, and garrison equipage, 1887, 1,250,000; contingencies of the Army, 1887, \$30,000.

Medical Dept.—For purchase of supplies, pay of employees, etc., 1887, \$255,000; 1886, \$225,000; medical museum and library, 1887, \$15,000.

Incidental at engineer's depot at Willet's Point, N. Y., 1887, \$19,000; 1886, \$6,000.

Ordnance Dept.—Current expenses of ordnance service, 1887, \$150,000; 1886, \$100,000; ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, 1887, \$500,000; 1886, \$405,000; manufacture of arms at national armories, 1887, \$500,000; 1886, \$400,000; total support of Army, 1887, \$2,354,938.01; 1886, \$2,194,632.50.

Military Academy.—Pay of Military Academy, 1887, \$246,595; 1886, \$228,845; current and ordinary expenses, 1887, \$50,162.50; 1886, \$49,820; miscellaneous items and incidental expenses, 1887, \$17,740; 1886, \$15,620.

Pay of the Navy, 1887, \$7,129,087.50; 1886, \$6,940,780; pay miscellaneous, 1887, \$273,530; 1886, \$275,000; contingent, 1887, \$10,000; 1886, \$20,000.

Bureau of Navigation.—Navigation and supplies, 1887, \$130,000; 1886, \$87,500; ocean surveys, 1887, \$30,000; 1886, \$10,000; publication of surveys of Mexican coast, 1887, \$7,000; (1886, none); Naval War College, 1887, \$4,000; 1886, \$8,000; compass testing houses, 1887, \$2,000; (1886, none); publication of professional papers, 1887, \$12,000; (1886, none); contingent, 1887, \$5,000; 1886, \$4,000; observations, transit of Venus, 1887, \$3,000; (1886, none); civil establishments, 1887, \$15,000; 1886, \$5,000.

Bureau of Ordnance.—Ordnance and ordnance stores, embracing estimates for procuring and producing ordnance material; for armament of ships; for main and secondary batteries of the new types for six ships now in service; for purchase of land for proving and ranging ground, etc., 1887, \$1,112,750; 1886, \$146,000; repairs, 1887, \$15,000; contingent, 1887, \$5,000; civil establishment, 1887, \$25,000; 1886, \$5,000; torpedo corps, including purchase of a fast torpedo boat and and-moble torpedoes, 1887, \$250,500; 1886, \$60,000.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.—Equipment of vessels, 1887, \$600,000; 1886, \$800,000; transportation and recruiting, 1887, \$30,000; contingent, 1887, \$20,000; 1886, \$15,000; civil establishment, 1887, \$20,000; 1886, \$20,000; equipment plant at Washington Navy-yard, 1887, \$35,000.

Bureau of Dockyards.—Maintenance, 1887, \$300,000; 1886, \$300,000; contingent, 1887, \$40,000; 1886, \$50,000; civil es-

tablishment, 1887, \$68,750.00; 1886, \$24,000; Naval Asylum, Penn. Pa., 1887, \$66,061; 1886, \$59,867.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Medical Dept., 1887, \$60,000; Naval Hospital Fund, 1887, \$30,000; contingent, 1887, \$25,000; repairs, 1887, \$40,000; 1886, \$10,000.

Bureau Prov. and Clothing.—Provisions for Navy, 1887, \$1,221,325; 1886, \$1,085,000; contingent, 1887, \$60,000; 1886, \$50,000; civil establishment, 1887, \$39,980; 1886, \$6,000.

Bureau Const. and Repairs.—Construction and repair, 1887, \$2,000,000; 1886, \$1,000,000; civil establishment, 1887, \$33,375; 1886, \$30,000.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.—Steam machinery, 1887, \$840,000; 1886, \$950,000; contingent, 1887, \$500; 1886, \$1,000; civil establishment, 1887, \$81,317.25; 1886, \$10,000. Total support of Navy proper, 1887, \$14,910,335.42; 1886, \$12,084,147.

Increase of the Navy.—Building hulls of new steel vessels, 1887, \$5,000,000; tools for construction of vessels, 1887, \$150,000; completion of four double-turreted monitors, 1887, \$2,323,656; steam machinery for new vessels, types and dimensions to be determined hereafter, 1887, \$3,750,000; machinery for *Monadnock*, 1887, \$206,000; ordnance for double turreted monitors, 1887, \$1,073,000; one 15-inch steel breech-loading rifle, 1887, \$60,000; ordnance for vessels authorized by act of March 3, 1885, 1887, \$878,770; machinery for fabrication of cannon, etc., 1887, \$20,000; equipment of new steel vessels now under course of construction, 1887, \$725,000. Total increase of Navy, 1887, \$14,816,426; 1886, \$1,895,000.

Naval Academy.—Pay of professors and others, 1887, \$52,708; 1886, \$53,599; pay of watchman, mechanics and others, 1887, \$45,399.50; 1886, \$37,602.45; pay of steam employees, 1887, \$8,876.50; 1886, \$7,698; repairs and improvements, 1887, \$21,000; heating and lighting, 1887, \$17,000; contingent expenses, including purchase of books, stores, etc., 1887, \$45,900; 1886, \$44,400. Total, 1887, \$190,884.45; 1886, \$181,229.45.

Marine Corps.—Pay Marine Corps, 1887, \$649,642; 1886, \$649,642; provisions, 1887, \$68,222.15; 1886, \$60,000; clothing, 1887, \$87,631; 1886, \$77,100; fuel, 1887, \$22,764; 1886, \$18,000; military stores, 1887, \$14,586; 1886, \$9,756; transportation and recruiting, 1887, \$10,000; repairs of barracks, 1887, \$24,574; 1886, \$10,000; forage for horses, 1887, \$5,400; contingent, 1887, \$31,322; 1886, \$25,400; hire of quarters, 1887, \$4,500. Total Marine Corps, 1887, \$918,841.67; 1886, \$869,323.50.

Total Naval Establishment, 1887, \$30,330,657; 1886, \$15,039,704.

In the estimates for the civil establishment of the War and Navy Departments there is an increase in the following items: salaries, office Secretary of War, \$9,290; salaries, office Military Justice, \$2,900; salaries, office Chief of Ordnance, \$9,600; salaries, office Chief of Engineers, \$720; contingent, office of the Secretary of the Navy, \$2,500; salaries and contingent, Hydrographic office, \$24,000; ditto, Naval Observatory, \$7,794. There is a decrease in the following items: salaries in office Quartermaster Gen., \$2,800; salaries, office Surgeon Gen., \$20,000; salaries, office Paym. Gen., \$7,230; salaries, office Record of the Rebellion, \$4,500; salaries, superintendent War and Navy Departments, \$2,280; stationery, \$5,000; contingent, War Dept., \$1,500; rent of buildings, \$400.

RECENT DEATHS.

THERE died the other day at Tampa, Fla., a veteran whose death deserves at least a passing notice. Louis La Bell served with credit in various grades as an enlisted man of the Regular Army from 1829, through the dark days of the Seminole wars, and later in Mexico, as master of transportation for the Army of Gen. Taylor. Afterwards he settled at Tampa, and there lived until the time of his death. He will be remembered by many officers of "the old Army," and by those who in recent years have served at Fort Brooke. His love for the Service survived to the end, and he was never happier than when telling to those of a younger generation his own exploits and of the officers with whom he served—Taylor, Harney, Jessup, Dade, and many others whose names have long since disappeared from the Army Register. He was born at Quebec in 1803, of French parentage. He died at Tampa suddenly on Nov. 21.

WILLIAM MILLER RODES, an employee at Mare Island, Cal., died suddenly Dec. 2, 1885, of heart disease. He entered the Navy as Acting 3d Assistant Engineer Sept. 15, 1862; was promoted Acting 1st Oct. 23, 1862; honorably discharged May 6, 1870, and since then has held various responsible positions under the Navy Department.

MRS. ELIZABETH DURAND CLARKE, the venerable widow of General N. S. Clarke, U. S. Army, died at Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 7, in the 92d year of her age. She was the mother of Colonel Francis N. Clarke, Major, 5th U. S. Art., who died in 1860. Her husband, a distinguished officer of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, died in 1860.

MR. CHARLES E. MOORE, formerly 1st Lieutenant 2d U. S. Infantry, died at Carroll's Island, in the Mississippi River, near St. Louis, December 5, 1885. He was graduated from the Military Academy June 23, 1865, and assigned to the 16th U. S. Infantry, and promoted 2d Lieutenant and 1st Lieutenant the same day. In 1869 he was transferred to the 2d Infantry and was cashiered March 18, 1872.

MR. DANIEL S. GORDON, father of Capt. C. G. Gordon, 6th U. S. Cav., died at Springfield Farm, Va., Nov. 26, in his seventy-fourth year. Capt. Gordon, who is East on leave, attended the funeral.

MRS. MARY MATTHEWS, widow of Surgeon Edward S. Matthews, U. S. N., died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 3. The remains were taken to Providence, R. I., for interment. Surgeon Matthews died Aug. 16, 1881.

COLONEL D. B. BUSH, father of Major Edward G. Bush, 6th U. S. Infantry, died at Pittsfield, Ill., Nov. 24, 1885.

MR. RICHARD J. TOMKINS, father of Capt. Jas. S. Tomkins, U. S. Army, died at Mount Carroll, Ill., Nov. 29, in his seventy-eighth year.

THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, *President and Comdr.-in-Chief.*
 William C. Endicott, *Secretary of War.*
 John Tweedale, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, *comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.*
 Brig.-Gen. R. C. Drum, *Adjutant-General.*

CIRCULAR 11, H. Q. A., Dec. 8, 1885.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of November, 1885, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

ISSUE OF RATIONS TO DESTITUTE CITIZENS.

All applications for the issue of rations to destitute citizens must, of necessity, be declined, except in those overruling demands of humanity where starvation or extreme suffering shall move the commanding officer to assume the responsibility of making limited issues, he trusting to the circumstances, to be fully stated in his order for the issue, that the Secretary of War will sustain his action.

It is not deemed that any executive authority can, in advance of occurrence of the special occasions of necessity, properly give orders for or regulate such issues, as this would transcend the provisions of law.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Nov. 7, 1885.)

CLOTHING ALLOWANCE.

The allowance of two dollars for altering the uniform of enlisted men of infantry (Circular, No. 1, of 1885, from this office) is not authorized for other arms of the service.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Nov. 9, 1885.)

DEFECTIVE CAVALRY BOOTS.

The extension of the relief allowed in Circular, No. 9, c. c., from this office, in case of defective post shoes, so as to include boots as well as shoes, cannot be authorized.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Nov. 13, 1885.)

SHOEING PRIVATE HORSES OF OFFICERS.

The sale by the Quartermaster's Department of the necessary horseshoes and nails required to shoe officers' private horses is authorized.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Nov. 17, 1885.)

ALLOWANCE OF FORAGE FOR PRIVATE HORSE OF A VETERINARY SURGEON.

Neither laws, regulations, nor orders authorize the issue of forage for the private horse of a veterinary surgeon. When his duties at the post or station where he may be serving require him to be mounted, a public animal should be provided.—(Decision Sec. War, letter Nov. 19, 1885.)

EXTRA DUTY PAY.

The extra duty pay allowed General Service clerks and detailed messengers, by General Orders, No. 104, of 1884, from this office, is not affected by General Orders, No. 60, of 1884, nor by the decision published in Circular, No. 10, of 1884, from this office, which have reference to extra duty men employed in the Quartermaster's Department.—(Decision Sec. War, Nov. 20, 1885.)

CLOTHING FOR BURIAL OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Where it becomes necessary to issue new clothing from the Quartermaster's Department for use in the burial of deceased soldiers—as in the case of a man who comes to his death away from his proper command and under circumstances which render his clothing unfit for use in burial—the cost of such clothing should be borne by the Government.—(Decision Sec. War, Nov. 23, 1885.)

COURTESIES BETWEEN COMMANDING OFFICERS OF SEACOAST PORTS AND COMMANDERS OF FOREIGN SHIPS OF WAR.

Pars. 705 and 708 of Col. Tiddall's manual (heavy artillery) seems to have been well considered by both the Navy and War Departments before adoption. Col. Tiddall's position, that the commanders of our sea coast forts represent the Government, is, in my judgment correct, and I hope for that reason, and because of the simple common-sense method that flows from it, his manual will be maintained.—(Views Lieut. Gen., concurred in by Sec. War, letter Nov. 17, 1885.)

INSTRUCTION OF MILITARY SIGNALING.

While it is desirable that all officers and men should know something of military signaling, it is not thought necessary that surgeons, hospital stewards, and ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster sergeants should be required to take the course of instruction and practice in military signals. It is believed that the provisions of General Orders, No. 100, c. s., from this office, were especially intended for the benefit of the line of the Army.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Nov. 18, 1885.)

TARGET PRACTICE.

Men sent from recruiting depot to a company in the last month of the target season, though re-enlisted within the prescribed time, their former standing in target practice being unknown, will not be included in the figure of merit for the last target season of the company to which assigned.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Nov. 18, 1885.)

INTERCHANGE OF STATIONS OF COMPANIES.

The interest of the service sometimes requires that companies of the same regiment should be interchanged; but but when the practice of such interchanges is fixed periodically to the extent of raising in the minds of officers and soldiers a belief that they have claims for a change of station, its perniciousness becomes apparent, and should be discontinued to a degree which will discourage such belief.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Nov. 20, 1885.)

OVERCOATS FOR FRONTIER AND CAMPAIGN.

The overcoat prescribed by G. O. 8, of 1885, is a part of the uniform, and all officers are required to own complete uniforms of their grade.—(Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Nov. 24, 1885.)

TRANSFER OF ENLISTED MEN TO THE SIGNAL CORPS.

EFFORTS AND TRANSPORTATION FOR PAYMASTERS.

The commanding officer is always the Judge of the strength of the escort and the amount and kind of transportation, that should be furnished to a paymaster. He is most familiar with the conditions that exist in the surrounding country, the necessities of his command, and the means of transportation within his control. The conditions at each post are almost always different, and no general rule, beyond leaving it to the discretion of the post commander, can be satisfactorily established.—(General decision, letter Nov. 9, 1885.)

CLOTHING.

Under the provisions of par. 9074 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 90, of 1884, from this office, the material of finer quality therein provided for can be issued only to non-commissioned officers.—(General decision, letter Nov. 12, 1885.)

GRATUITOUS ISSUE OF RUBBER BLANKETS AND PONCHOS.

The gratuitous issue of rubber blankets or ponchos, provided for in G. O. 61, c. c., from this office, can only be made to troops serving in the field or in active campaign.—(General decision, letter Nov. 12, 1885.)

DESIGNATION OF ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL AT DIVISION OR DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS.

The proper official designation of an officer of the Adjt. Genl's Dept. assigned, under par. 45 of the Regulations, to the staff of a division or department commander, is "assistant adjutant general" and not "adjutant general" of the division or department, as sometimes erroneously designated in orders.—(General decision, letter Nov. 23, 1885.)

PAYMENT OF REWARD FOR ARRESTING THIEVES.

The fact that the person making the arrest was employed as a scout does not bring him within the provisions of sections 1763, 1764, and 1765 of the Revised Statutes, or of any of the laws prohibiting double salary, extra service, or extra allowance.—(Decision Second Compt., Nov. 14, 1885.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 25, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Dec. 7, 1885.

Referring to G. O. Nos. 20 and 24, c. s., from these headquarters, and to circular No. 9, c. s., from the Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., in regard to post shoes, the following communication is published for the further information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPT., A. G. O., WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1885.

To the Quartermaster General, U. S. A.:

SIR: Referring to your endorsement of the 23rd ult., on proceedings of a board of survey convened at West Point, N. Y., to examine and report upon certain defective post shoes, I have the honor to inform you that your recommendation that the limit of thirty days in which a gratuitous issue of such shoes is authorized by circular No. 9, of 1885, from this office, to replace those found defective, be adhered to is approved by the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, very respectfully, etc.,

J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant General.

By command of Major General Hancock:

WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

G. F. O. 1, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Dec. 1, 1885.

In compliance with telegraphic instructions of the Lieutenant General of the Army, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of New Mexico. All reports pertaining to field operations will be addressed to field headquarters, Fort Bowie, A. T.

GEORGE CROOK, Brig. Gen.

CIR. 8, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, Dec. 4, 1885.

Hereafter officers in reporting trails of hostile Indians will report the number, direction they are taking, the age of the trail, and if possible, of what the party is composed, (men, women, children). A description of the country passed over will be given.

CIR. 9, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, Dec. 5, 1885.

Orders careful inspections to at once be made by the post commanders at Forts Union, Selden and Bliss, of all animals, stores and supplies pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department, with a view to utilizing the serviceable articles at other posts requiring them, and the condemnation and sale of the unserviceable and obsolete ones.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, Dept. Comdr., accompanied by 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., will proceed to Laredo, Texas, on public service (S. O. 157, Dec. 3, D. Texas).

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. J. G. Ballance, A. J. A., is detailed as J. A. of the G. C. M. Post of San Antonio, Texas (S. O. 157, Dec. 3, D. Texas).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major James Gilliss, Chief Q. M. (S. O. 176, Nov. 30, Dept. Mo.).

Post Q. M. Sergt. Alexander Egger will proceed to Fort Reno, I. T., and report to the C. O. of that post (S. O. 144, Dec. 3, Div. Mo.).

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. of S., will proceed to Portland on public business (S. O. 200, Nov. 23, D. Columbia).

Commissary Sergt. Wm. D. Edwards, recently appointed from 1st Sergt., Co. F, 7th Inf., now at Fort Laramie, will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo. Ty., for duty (S. O. Dec. 3, H. Q. A.).

Leave for ten days is granted Col. Wm. W. Burns, A. C. G. S., Governor's Island, N. Y. (S. O. 257, Dept. East, Dec. 5).

Pay Department.

Leave for one month is granted Major George W. Baird, Paymr., Saint Paul, Minn. (S. O. 132, Nov. 21, D. Dakota).

Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr., is relieved from further duty in the Dept. Dakota (S. O. 133, Nov. 23, D. Dakota).

Medical Department.

Surg. Richard S. Vickery is relieved from assignment, as acting Medical Director, Surg. James C. McKee, Medical Director, having returned from leave (S. O. 200, Nov. 23, D. Columbia).

Lieut. Col. Edward P. Vollum, Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. Platte (S. O. 119, Nov. 30, D. Platte).

1st Lieut. Alonzo R. Chapin, M. D., is detailed as judge advocate of the G. C. M., at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 119, Nov. 30, D. Platte).

1st Lieut. Edward Everts, assistant surgeon, will report to the comdg. gen. Dept. of Arizona for assignment to duty (S. O. H. Q. A., Dec. 5).

Col. Elisha I. Bailey, surgeon, is announced as Medical Director of this Division and of the Department of California, relieving Lieut. Col. Basil Norris, surgeon, who will comply with S. O. 200, A. G. O., c. s. (G. O. 12, Div. Pacific, Nov. 27).

Asst. Surg. A. S. Polhemus is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco and will proceed to Fort Halleck, Nev., for duty as post surgeon, relieving A. Surg. Loren L. Clark, who will proceed to Angel Island, Cal., for duty (S. O. 113, D. California, Nov. 30).

Hospital Steward J. A. Murray will report to the C. O., Whipple Barracks, for duty, relieving Hospital Steward R. T. Matthias, who will proceed to Fort Verde, for duty (S. O. 110, May 27, D. Ariz.).

Chaplain.

The leave granted Chaplain T. W. Barry is extended two days (S. O. 179, Dec. 3, Dept. Mo.).

Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Wm. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, will take station at San Francisco, Cal., for the purpose of carrying out such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 5).

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending December 4, 1885:

Bats. B and H, 2d Art., to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqs., B. D., G. K., and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; A. C. and F. Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E. Ft. Ellis, Mont.; H and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

1st Lieut. P. S. Bonus is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service at Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 133, Nov. 23, D. Dak.).

1st Lieut. Frederick K. Ward, having been appointed Adjutant, is relieved from duty at Fort Ellis, and will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., and report to the regimental commander for duty (S. O. 134, Nov. 27, D. Dak.).

2d Lieut. J. F. R. Landis, Fort Custer, will proceed to Fort Ellis, M. T., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 134, Nov. 27, D. Dak.).

Capt. Charles Bendire, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, is granted leave until further orders on account of disability (S. O., Dec. 7, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will grant a furlough for thirty days to Sergt. Henry Kemberling, Troop C (S. O. 134, Nov. 27, D. Dak.).

Hdqs. 1st Cavalry, Fort Custer, M. T., Nov. 23, 1885.

Orders No. 64.

1. 1st Lieut. John Pitcher, 1st Cav., having been appointed Aide-camp to Major-General Schofield, commanding Division of Missouri, he is relieved from duty as Regimental Adjutant, to take effect Nov. 30, and will report at Headquarters Division of the Missouri, with as little delay as practicable. The Colonel of the regiment, in thus severing the official and social relations which have so pleasantly existed between himself and Lieut. Pitcher since he assumed command of the regiment, desires to express his sincere regret in doing so. The friendly relations which have grown up between the officers of the 1st Cavalry and Lieut. Pitcher during his long service with the regiment makes it especially painful to promulgate this order. Our united regrets, however, are softened in a measure by the reflection that this loss to the regiment, and to us individually, is compensated for in a degree by the honor and promotion conferred on Lieut. Pitcher.

Lieut. Pitcher takes with him to his new sphere of duty the merited esteem, respect, and good wishes of every officer and enlisted man of the regiment.

2. 2d Lieut. F. K. Ward is hereby appointed Regimental Adjutant, to take effect Dec. 1, 1885, vice Lieut. Pitcher.

N. A. M. DUDLEY, Colonel, 1st Cavalry, Commanding.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G., and I. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Col. John P. Hatch is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia, to take effect Dec. 3, 1885 (S. O. 200, Nov. 23, D. Columbia).

Major Thomas McGregor will inspect C. C. and G. E., and Q. M. stores, for which Capt. Eli L. Huggins is accountable, and cavalry horses at Fort Walla Walla, for which Capt. James N. Wheelan is accountable (S. O. 199, Nov. 21, D. Columbia).

Leave for two months, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted Capt. Thomas J. Gregg, Boise Barracks, I. T. (S. O. 111, Nov. 27, Div. P.).

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. C. B. Hopplin, Fort Spokane, W. T., with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 112, Nov. 30, Div. P.).

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., E. F. L., Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; B, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, Camp Rice, Tex.; M, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

1st Lieut. George K. Hunter is appointed Adjutant of the regiment, vice Steever, promoted (Orders 104, Nov. 27, 3d Cav.).

Official notification having been received of the promotion of 1st Lieut. Edgar Z. Steever, Adjt., to Captain, Troop M, vice Simpson, promotion expired by constitutional limitation, he will be taken up, as of his present rank, on the rolls of the troop to which he has been promoted. He will proceed to join his troop at Camp Pena Colorado, Tex. (S. O. 154, Nov. 27, D. Tex.).

1st Lieut. George K. Hunter, having been appointed Adjutant, vice Steever, promoted, will proceed to Fort Davis and report to the C. O. 3d Cav. for duty (S. O. 155, Nov. 30, D. Tex.).

1st Lieut. George K. Hunter, Adjt., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Davis, vice Lieut. E. Z. Steever, promoted Captain (S. O. 156, Dec. 2, D. Tex.).

1st Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., now at Fort Leavenworth, will return to Columbus Barracks, Ohio (S. O. 176, Nov. 30, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, and will await retirement (S. O., Dec. 7, H. Q. A.).

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B, D, and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, and K, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; E and M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.; L, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave for one month granted Major E. B. Beaumont is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 111, Nov. 27, Div. P.).

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Wm. A. Thompson (S. O. 112, Nov. 30, Div. P.).

The C. O. Fort Huachuca will grant a furlough for two months to Sergt. R. J. Mannion, Troop B (S. O. 116, Nov. 27, D. Ariz.).

Private F. J. Nemeck, Troop G, hospital steward, 2d class, will report to Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cav., for duty in the field with expedition operating against hostile Chiricahua (F. O. 49, Nov. 26, D. Ariz.).

Private Wm. Abbott, Troop D, hospital steward, 2d class, will proceed to Bonita Canon, A. T., for duty with the troops stationed at that camp (F. O. 49, Nov. 26, D. Ariz.).

5th Cavalry, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Hdqs., D, E, H, and L, Ft. Riley, Kas.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.

Capt. R. H. Montgomery will conduct recruits for

the 5th Cavalry to Dodge City, Kas., turn them over there, and then return to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 150, Nov. 30, M. R. S.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs. C. G. and L. Ft. Bayard, N. M.; A. I. and K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

In compliance with par. 9, S. O. 200, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood is relieved from duty in connection with Indian affairs, and will proceed to the station of his troop in the District of New Mexico. The services rendered by Lieut. Gatewood while engaged in the duty referred to have been most valuable, and he has probably seen more duty in the field with Indian Scouts than any officer of his length of service in the Army (G. O. 23, Dec. 2, D. Ark.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Hdqrs. A, C, E, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; B and D, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; G, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

1st Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Yates, D. T., and appointed J.-A. of the court (S. O. 134, Nov. 27, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Buford, D. T., and appointed J.-A. of the court (S. O. 134, Nov. 27, D. Dak.)

The leave granted Col. Samuel D. Sturgis is extended three months (S. O., Dec. 5, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs. B, D, E, H, and I, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and J, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

1st Lieut. Henry H. Wright is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 119, Nov. 30, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker is detailed additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Washakie, Wyo. (S. O. 119, Nov. 30, D. Platte.)

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs. A and B, Whipple Bks. A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; J and M, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; D, E, H, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.

1st Lieut. T. W. Jones will conduct cavalry recruits to Fort Snelling, Minn., and then return to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 154, Dec. 5, M. R. S.)

2d Lieut. W. H. Smith will proceed without delay to Fort Apache, reporting upon arrival to 2d Lieut. James Lockett, 4th Cav., for duty in connection with Indian affairs (S. O. 118, Dec. 2, D. Ariz.)

Capt. R. G. Smith, Sergts. S. S. Ford and A. Felsome, Corp. W. H. Allen, W. A. Dobbins, W. Harper, and R. McDonald, Trumpeters W. Stainley and W. Woods, Farrier E. Langford, Privates N. Bowler, A. Forman, J. W. Graham, J. E. Hockaday, A. Houston, C. Jackson, and C. O. Johnston, all of Troop B, have qualified as sharpshooters.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqrs. H and K, Fredido, San Francisco, Cal.; A, B, and C, Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; D and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; F and L, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs. G, and L, Ft. Francis Bks., Fla.; A and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble will, on the expiration of his leave, report to Brig.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard, commanding Dept. of Platte, for duty as Aide de-camp (S. O., Dec. 3, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clement L. Best.

Hdqrs. B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

1st Lieut. William F. Stewart will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., and report for temporary Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 260, Dec. 10, D. East.)

The C. O. Fort Adams, R. I., will issue a furlough for thirty days to 1st Sergt. James Kelly, Bat. E (S. O. 258, Dec. 7, D. East.)

5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs. F, I, L, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and H, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Capt. Gulian V. Weir and 25 enlisted men of his battery (M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.), will proceed to Camp Grant, Riverside Park, N. Y. City, Dec. 15, and relieve Bat. E from temporary duty thereat. Bat. E will then return to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (S. O. 258, Dec. 7, D. East.)

Private John S. Jamison has been appointed corporal in Bat. M. to date from Nov. 1, 1885, vice Kitchell, reduced.

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqrs. A and B, Ft. Grant, A. T.; A, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.; I, Ft. Bowie, A. T.; G, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, Ft. Lowell, A. T.; E, Whipple Bks., A. T.

Sergt. M. K. Nelson, Co. C, will report without delay to A. A. Surg. G. E. Andrews, as hospital steward of the 2d class, for duty in the field (S. O. 118, Dec. 2, D. Ariz.)

Lieuts. F. de L. Carrington and C. B. Vogdes, Sergts. J. M. Jenne and C. Upperman, Corp. G. McPaul, F. Merino, and M. H. Hanson, Privates D. Anderson, W. J. Eagan, G. H. Gavin, Frank Mack-donald, H. McLean, C. Mansfield, J. E. Price, F. Bamsperger, and Calvin Yates, all of Co. E, and Sergts. H. Weisman and J. Poynter and Corp. P. Welsh, Co. E, have qualified as sharpshooters.

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqrs. D, E, F, and K, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; C, G, and H, Ft. Spokane, W. T.; B, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Col. Frank Wheaton will inspect cavalry horses at Fort Cour d'Alene, for which Capt. Randolph Norwood, 2d Cav., is accountable (S. O. 198, Nov. 20, D. Columbia.)

Lieut.-Col. Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., will inspect C., C. and G. E., for which 1st Lieut. Edmund K. Webster is accountable, and C., C. and G. E., and Q. M. stores, at Fort Spokane, for which 1st Lieut. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., is accountable (S. O. 199, Nov. 21, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. E. K. Webster, Fort Spokane, W. T., with permission to

apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 111, Nov. 27, Div. P.)

Leave for six months, to take effect about Jan. 20, 1886, is granted 1st Lieut. John K. Waring (S. O., Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdqrs. A, G, H, and K, Ft. Snaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Ellis, M. T.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 2d Lieut. John H. Beacom, Fort Shaw, M. T. (S. O. 145, Dec. 4, Div. M.)

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; I and K, Ft. Custer, M. T.

1st Lieut. Hunter Liggett is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Keogh, M. T., and appointed J.-A., vice 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, relieved (S. O. 132, Nov. 21, D. Dak.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 146, Dec. 7, Div. M.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqrs. A, C, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Fred. Steele, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

Capt. Allan H. Jackson, Acting Judge-Advocate Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to Portland on public business (S. O. 201, Nov. 24, D. Columbia.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqrs. A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B and F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C and H, Ft. Buford, D. T.; G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

1st Lieut. F. W. Mansfield is relieved from duty as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 134, Nov. 27, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. William H. Wheeler, now at Fort Buford, D. T., will proceed to Fort Sully, D. T., and join his company (S. O. 133, Nov. 23, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Albert L. Myer, A. C. S. at Fort Bennett, D. T., is authorized to send, by express, to the U. S. depository at St. Paul, Minn., all subsistence funds, not required to meet the wants of the post (S. O. 133, Nov. 23, D. Dak.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdqrs. Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Selden, N. M.

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.

15th Infantry, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Hdqrs. E and F, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; G and K, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Leave for twenty days is granted Major George M. Brayton, Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 133, Nov. 23, D. Dak.)

R. Q. M. Sergt. Michael J. Ryan will proceed from Camp Poplar River, M. T., to Fort Buford, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 133, Nov. 23, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. D. D. Mitchell is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Randall, D. T., and appointed J.-A. of the court, vice 1st Lieut. George F. Cooke, relieved (S. O. 134, Nov. 27, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. G. F. Cooke is assigned to duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison and will report to the commandant (S. O. 178, Dec. 2, Dept. M.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqrs. A, B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Stockton, Tex.; G, San Antonio, Tex.

1st Lieut. Eugene Cushman is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at the post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 137, Dec. 3, D. Tex.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

Hdqrs. B, D, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A and G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; C, F, and I, Ft. Totten, D. T.; E and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. James D. Nickerson, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 132, Nov. 21, D. Dak.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William A. Mann, Adjt., Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 134, Nov. 27, D. Dak.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdqrs. B, C, D, E, F, and K, Ft. Clark, Tex.; A, H, and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Lieut.-Col. Z. R. Bliss is relieved as an additional member of the G. C.-M. at the post of San Antonio (S. O. 156, Dec. 2, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqrs. A, B, C, E, F, H, I, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D and G, Ft. Macinnis, M. T.

2d Lieut. James H. Waters is detailed on General Recruiting Service at Fort Macinnis, M. T. (S. O. 133, Nov. 23, D. Dak.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 20, is granted Capt. John S. McNaught, recruiting officer (S. O., Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqrs. A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Major Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., will inspect the accounts of disbursing officers at Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and Cheyenne, Wyo. (S. O. 119, Nov. 30, D. Platte.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 15, is granted Lieut.-Col. Joseph S. Conrad, Fort Lyon, Colo. (S. O. 146, Dec. 7, Div. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqrs. B, C, F, and I, Ft. Spelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Steele, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

1st Lieut. John McMartin will be relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, O., and will, upon being so relieved, revert to the status of leave of absence (S. O., Dec. 8, H. Q. A.)

Retired Officers.

1st Lieut. Asa T. Abbott, U. S. A. (retired), is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Bishop Seabury Mission, Fairbault, Minn. (S. O., Dec. 7, H. Q. A.)

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Dec. 2. Detail: Capt. Frank E. Taylor, 1st Art.; Capt. Aug. H. Bainbridge, Daniel W. Burke, George W. Davis, James Kennington, Charles B. Western, and Charles H. Warrens, 1st Lieuts. Charles A. Johnson, Frank Taylor, and Robert A. Lovell, 2d Lieuts. William B. Reynolds, Frank F. Eastman, and Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., 14th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John P. Wissner, 1st Art., J.-A. (S. O. 200, Nov. 23, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Nov. 30. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John Green, Capt. James N. Wheelan, Eli L. Huggins, Samuel T. Hamilton, and William C. Rawolle, and 1st Lieut. Colon Augur, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Horace B. Sarson, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Charles B. Schofield and Frederick W. Kingsbury, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin Munday, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieuts. Thomas J. Lewis and Frederick D. Holton, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles D. Towsley, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. James N. Allison, 2d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 202, Nov. 23, D. Columbia.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Medical Officers, to consist of Col. Charles Sutherland, Med. Director, and Majors Albert Hartsuff and John H. Janeway, Surgs., will meet at Governor's Island, Dec. 9, to report upon the several questions, sanitary and otherwise, involved in the transfer of certain remains from the cemetery at that station to Cypress Hills National Cemetery (S. O. 258, Dec. 7, D. East.)

Adjutant or Assistant Adjutant General.—General Drum in A. G. O., letter of Nov. 23, says: "Questions have arisen in regard to the proper official designation of the officer assigned, under par. 45 of the Regulations, to the staff of a Division or Department Commander as Assistant Adjutant General. I have the honor to say that the office is that of 'Assistant Adjutant General' and that the officer should be assigned as Asst. Adjt. Gen. It is true that, in many cases, the orders of assignment have been made so as to direct the officer to report for duty as 'Adjt. Gen.' of the Division or Department, but I consider that form of assignment to be contrary to the regulations and erroneous. In future assignments of this nature the officer will be assigned as 'Asst. Adjt. Gen.' at the Headquarters of a Division or Department."

Veterinary Surgeons.—Upon the question whether forage can be issued to a veterinary surgeon for his private horse, the Secretary of War has decided that neither laws, regulations, nor orders authorize such issues. When the duties of a veterinary surgeon, at the post or station where he may be serving, require him to be mounted, a public animal should be provided. (Letter A. G. O., Nov. 19, 1885.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of the Missouri.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

Major E. V. Sumner, 5th U. S. Cavalry, reported from Fort Reno, Dec. 5, that instructions regarding Oklahoma have been carried out, that all the intruders have been removed, and that cattlemen with their herds are on the move.

Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard.

Reports indicate that the Piegaus are again off their reservation in Wyoming, and are making it uncomfortable for the settlers and neighboring Indians.

Rumors that Fort Robinson was soon to be abandoned by the military, having somewhat disturbed the settlers in northwestern Nebraska, Adjt. Gen. Drum has written to Senator Van Wyck, that "no proposition for the abandonment of Fort Robinson had been made, and no such movement was in contemplation in the War Department."

An enthusiastic rifleman sends the following standing of posts, with figure of merit of each: Fort Bridger, 63.97, No. 6. Fort Douglas, 57.88, No. 8. Fort Laramie, 74.95, No. 3. Fort McKinney, 79.32, No. 2. Fort Russell, 69.00, No. 4. Fort Sidney, 66.11, No. 5. Fort Steele, 62.13, No. 7. Fort Niobrara, 50.66, No. 10. Fort Omaha, 47.35, No. 11. Fort Robinson, 40.62, No. 12. Fort Washakie, 55.14, No. 9. Camp Medicine Butte, 96, No. 1. Camp Pilot Butte, 29.46, No. 13 (no range). The work done by General Hatch, 9th Cav., at Fort McKinney, standing 2d, with two months' practice, is most creditable. The companies at Pilot Butte had no range, so they were reduced one-half. Fort Omaha had only six weeks' practice. The 9th Cav. only two months, and several companies only three months. There are only 166 3d class men in the Department, and one-third of those belong to Troops C and I, 9th Cavalry. The individual figure of merit of the Department will be about 80, and skirmish figure of merit about 40, the Department being pulled down by Camp at Pilot Butte, and a few troops of cavalry.

Department of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. Geo. Crook.

A despatch of Dec. 8, says, relative to the news of the killing of George Dinney and Charles Clark by Apaches that the Indians were going in the direction of the Mogollon Mountains and Capt. Fountain, 8th Cav., with 20 men, has started in pursuit of them.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT UNION, N. M.

COLONEL DOUGLASS returned from leave and assumed command Dec. 1.

On dit that the District of New Mexico will be discontinued as such before many months, upon the compulsory retirement of Col. Bradley, 15th Inf., or before that the 19th Inf., is to take post before long at Fort Lewis, Colo., and Lyon, Kansas, relieving the 22d; that Major Hawkins is to be the Inspector of Rifle Practice, of Department of Missouri.

Our new and extensive post garden and rifle range for next season are progressing nicely.

Co. I, 10th Inf., is ordered from Lang's Rancho, N. M., to Hillsboro', N. M.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

DECEMBER 9, 1885.

THE sad news of the very sudden death of Cadet John Millard Goding, of the third class, was communicated to the Corps of Cadets at reveille, Tuesday morning. He died of heart disease in his room in the barracks about half past ten o'clock, Monday night, Dec. 7. A few minutes before his death he remarked to his room mate that he had a violent pain in his side and laid down on the bed. His room mate became alarmed and hastened to the guard house for help. When the officer in charge, Lieut. Beach, reached the room, Cadet Goding was dead. His body was taken to the hospital, but, of course, medical assistance was of no avail. Cadet Goding was appointed from Massachusetts and entered the Academy, June 15, 1884, aged 18 years, and two months. He came out number twenty-one in his class last June. His home was at Ayer Junction, Mass., where the remains were sent on Wednesday afternoon in charge of Dr. Saunders.

Prof. Postlethwaite held brief funeral services over the remains of Cadet Goding on Wednesday afternoon in the chapel. After the reading a few appropriate selections the body was taken to the dock, escorted by a detachment of cadets. The remains were in a handsome casket. A beautiful cross of flowers was on the coffin; it was the gift of Mrs. Merritt. Six soldiers carried the body, followed by six cadets as pall bearers.

Gen. Merritt, Col. Hasbrouck, and a number of other officers, and the whole Corps of Cadets followed the hearse to the dock. The body was sent to New York on the 5.30 train and will go to Boston on the night train. From there it will be sent to the home of his parents.

Acting Asst. Surg. Mason has reported for duty and will assist Dr. Kimball in his duties. The doctor will get the next vacancy in the Medical Department, caused by the retirement of Dr. Summers in January.

Dr. Henry P. Birmingham and Lieut. S. W. Dunning, 16th Infantry, were visitors at the Point this week.

Miss Jennie Mahan, daughter of the late Prof. Mahan, is a guest of Prof. and Mrs. Michie.

Mr. and Mrs. Bass, of St. Paul, Minn., are visiting their son, Prof. Bass.

Miss Wilson, sister of Mrs. Lieut. Gayle, bade farewell to West Point friends last Thursday, and started for St. Paul, Minn. to visit her sister, Mrs. Col. Van Horn, (the colonel is in command at Fort Snelling) also her widowed sister, Mrs. Hawk.

The postponed officers' hop took place last Wednesday evening under Lieut. Rockwell's management. Many young ladies, guests of officers of the post, were present. Capt. Anderson, 8th Cav., surprised us and remained through the evening. He is a little bronzed from Arizona suns, but, withal, time has gently used him—his tall form, erect as ever, is only rounder in outline.

After the giddy waltz, skipping polka, and lively lancers, danced to the "Mikado" melodies, had aroused a yearning for refreshing bouillon and sandwiches, supper was announced and ample justice was done to it.

The cadets had a hop in the fencing academy last Saturday evening. There was not as large an attendance as usual, and the enjoyment of the dance was greatly marred by the dust which filled the room; trained dresses suffered much from contact with this dust. An officer present remarked that the atmosphere was more stifling than it would prove during a march across the Dakota Bad Lands. Indeed, each individual present received his share of the "peck of dust" allotted to every mortal.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, says the *Kansas Times*, under the present régime begins to revive the palmiest days of the brilliant Pope rule. Never wanting in youth and beauty, the post this winter is remarkably attractive, and among the many rare and radiant revelries the "german" of Tuesday, Dec. 1, was perhaps the most perfect and unique of all. It was given by the young ladies of the station and visiting young ladies to the young gentlemen of the station. It was really the gem of the season. The favors were beautiful, and all made by the ladies who gave the german.

The young ladies participating were: The Misses Ruger, Gillis, Lee, Howard, Wilson, McCreery, Gill, Paddock, Vernon, Campbell, McGregor, Duncan, Davis, and Chase. The gentlemen were: Lieutenants Blunt, Bundy, Atkinson, Johnson, Weeks, O'Neal, Blatchford, Robbins, McGrath, Clay, Arrasmith, Boughnon, Scott, McCarthy, Reed, and Paddock, and Mr. Poland. Lieutenant Pardee gained much honor and praise for the skill displayed in conducting the same, while Mrs. General Miles, Mrs. Colonel Martin, Mrs. Captain Bates, and Mrs. Chaplain McCreery received and presided with dignity and grace. The twelve figures were gracefully rounded by the drawing of a prize, a present from Mrs. Colonel Poland, and a beautiful souvenir it is. Seventeen sealed numbers were placed in a cap, all blanks but one, upon which was written the word prize, and of this when opened Miss Maggie McCreery was the envied holder. This very happy company separated by bidding the ladies who received a pleasant good morning and waltzing out to the music of "Home, Sweet Home."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "The saloon men of Sidney have not yet abandoned their fight against General H. A. Morrow and his amusement hall at the post. The State has never ceded jurisdiction, and on that ground they expect to win their case. One of the saloon keepers has, however, gone under in the quarrel, and his shop has been closed for lack of military support. The 'amusement hall' is filled with billiard and card tables, and has also a lunch counter where the soldiers can get a glass of first class beer or a genuine ham sandwich at five cents each. Everything is quiet and orderly, and as the soldiers themselves have taken a pride in the matter, the scheme is a great success so far. Nobody gets drunk, and the boys can have all the fun they want in a quiet way."

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In a case recently tried at Fort Ellis, Montana, Gen. A. H. Terry says: "The accused after having pleaded guilty to the charge and the specification made an oral statement to the court which was inconsistent with his plea and totally destroyed its effect. Whereupon, the court directed that the trial be proceeded with as if the accused had pleaded not guilty to the charge and specification. In this instance the court should have advised the accused to plead not guilty, and should have directed the plea to be entered of record before proceeding to investigate the case upon its merits."

CAMP GRANT.

On Tuesday next, Captain D. H. Kinzie, 5th U. S. Artillery, will finish his detail at Riverside Park and return with his battery to Fort Schuyler, being replaced by Captain G. V. Weir, 5th Artillery, and his battery from Fort Hamilton. No orders have as yet been issued extending the time the U. S. troops are to remain at Camp Grant beyond January 15, 1886. The storm last Saturday night was very severe around the camp. The strong gusts penetrated the only tent which is now standing and soon reduced the flies to ribbons. The barracks and officers' quarters stood the assault better, but the repeated attacks began to have some effect. The buildings are frame, made in sections, and bolted together. By midnight Lieuts. Roberts and Ridgway discovered that they were in danger of being carried off the bluff into the river. The whole command turned out and ropes were passed over the officers' quarters and fastened to posts driven firmly into the earth. It was found that the roof of the barracks had also been sprung by the wind, and it was with difficulty made secure for the night.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

RECENT correspondence indicates that the best individual score thus far reported during the present year is that made by Maj. Andrew S. Burt, 8th Inf., Fort Bidwell, Cal., who has a high reputation as a crack shot. The records show that he has made a perfect score (100) at each of the 200, 500, 600, and 800 yard ranges, 96 at the 300 yard range, and 98 at the 1,000 yard range, making a total of 594 out of a possible 600, or 99 per cent. The total is slightly in excess of the score made last season at Fort Missoula, Mont., by Lt. M. C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf., who headed the list of sharpshooters with a percentage of 98.22.

ARMY OFFICERS IN FLORIDA.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Zellwood, Fla., Nov. 30, 1885, says: "I found Zellwood much improved during my absence of two years. Captains Foote, 8th Cav., and Irwin, U. S. A., have, in addition to their groves, purchased fine building sites on Lake Maguire, and have made beautiful residences there. Mrs. Mitchell, widow of Dr. Mitchell, U. S. A., has also purchased a nice site near the lake and is now building a fine house; besides the above, there are about 20 other new residences and other buildings up, not including the railroad depot. The R. R. is in operation since last June. We have two trains south from Tavares to Orlando, and two from Orlando, north, to Tavares, connecting with trains for Jacksonville and Callahan. I left Washington at 11 p. m., on Sunday, arrived at Callahan in 24 hours, and at Zellwood, in spite of the many delays, at 11 p. m., Monday evening. The many young groves begin to show up nicely, most all of them are bearing some, more or less, according to age of grove, while new ones are daily added. The weather is fine, cool, and pleasant. Lieut. Harold, is at Victoria, three miles from here, but I have not seen him or his place yet. Capt. Tiernon's place is still a wilderness in the sand hills and oak scrub two miles away from here."

GENERAL GRANT AS AN ARTIST.

It was generally thought that there was but one picture in existence which was painted by Gen. Grant, the one in the possession of the Borie family, but another production of his brush has been brought to light in Camden, and its owner, W. E. Rothery, a commission merchant, of 510 Penn street, will not take \$5,000 for it. In the lower left hand corner, in small letters, is the name "U. H. Grant." It was painted in 1843, while the General was a cadet at West Point, and was presented to Mr. Rothery's mother, who was a resident of Galena, Ill., and a warm friend of the young cadet.

THE REGULAR ARMY VETERANS.

THE First Division of the Veteran Association of the Regular Army and Navy met at Lincoln Hall, New York, Dec. 4, and adopted its constitution. Command No. 2 was organized at No. 36 Christie Street, Comrade Michael Ahearn being elected temporary chairman. The division is commanded by Col. J. S. Schneider. Over three hundred honorably discharged soldiers and sailors have joined the division or its commands.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN.

Of Gen. McClellan, George Ticknor Curtis says: "In every relation of life, to his family and friends, to his fellow-men and to his God, he was ever the same person, in whom the one predominant trait was the completeness of his moral and intellectual nature and the strength and beauty of his character. The basis of his moral character was a firm religious faith. The basis of his intellectual character was a comprehensive power to understand any question, subject or occasion on which he had to act. As a soldier he should be rated very high. As a statesman I have always rated him equally high. I have not known any man not specially trained in the philosophy of politics whose views of public and constitutional questions were so sound and so broad as his. His reading was never confined to his profession, and it was far ampler and more various than the world knew of. He had travelled much, and his knowledge of mankind was wide and accurate. But, highly as I have always estimated his intellectual

powers, his accomplishments and acquirements, I dwell with peculiar fondness and pride upon the almost absolute perfection of his personal character, for it came as near perfection as possible for human nature. I speak of nothing that may not now be told when I relate that in his household every morning of his life began and every evening of his life ended with a simple religious service, at which any guest that was with him was always present, and who that ever heard the sweet confiding tones of his manly voice in those unaffected petitions and thanks to his Maker can ever forget them?"

A FIELD OFFICER'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

OUR good Adjutant-General in desiring to hold the field officers of the Army in his trousers' pocket, and the Lieutenant-General in approving it—forget that all Adjutants and Lieutenants-General to come will not be so immaculate as the present incumbents. We all know that Col. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Jones, and Major Robinson, are all at their wrong posts, or command the wrong regiments. How much better it would be to let the Adjutant-General dot them down in spots where two things would be sure to accord: namely the relative beauty of their eyes and the good of the Service. [For beauty of eyes substitute what you please—the winning ways of ladies—the influence of politicians—the likes and dislikes of department commanders—the sectional whims of such great men as Gen. Scott.] The history of the Adjutant-General's office in the past, and the hopes of it after the present incumbent retires, do not impress the Army with confidence in the wisdom of the proposed legislation. As a late commander would not promote company officers in their arm for fear of the expense of transportation, our next commander might make economy of transportation his rule in assignment of field officers to their regiments, and everybody is sure that this would be the least offensive of all wrongs that would obtain.

Surely our Adjutant-General never read the great Matthew Henry's Commentaries; he says: "Absalom was a fool, wished himself a judge; Solomon, who was a wise man, trembles at the undertaking, and suspects his fitness for it. The more knowing and considerate men are, the better they are acquainted with their own weakness, and the more jealous of themselves."

A schedule made out by the incoming Adjutant-General (and the other General) of the assignment of regimental field officers with his true reasons attached would be a remarkable document. Would it agree with the present incumbent's arrangements and reasons?

One of the first changes this law would produce would be that regiments would be assigned to colonels; not as now, colonels to regiments. Orders No. 100L, A. G. O., Jan. 1, 1899.

I. The 1st Cavalry is hereby transferred to Presidio of San Francisco to report to Mrs. Col. Smith for command.

II. The 1st Artillery is hereby transferred to New York Harbor to report for command to Senator Peterson's favorite, Col. Jones, for command.

III. The 1st and 2d Infantry will change stations. The field officers attached to each will retain their present posts (they have been already packed to suit the tastes or necessities of the Adjutant General).

By order of the General.

P. Q. FIFE, Adjutant General.

When a favorite political General can out of bitterness get a more vigorous one retired under the old law, what rights could a poor field officer hope for in Washington under the proposed law? Could any field officer do anything that would cross the whim, desire, or prejudice of a military superior?

An old officer once said that the people in Washington didn't like people that gave them trouble. He said: "Don't ask them to define law; don't ask them to change a regulation; don't ask them to seek legislation; don't ask them to settle differences. They don't like to be bothered with such things, and will surely show their displeasure in some way."

Wouldn't this command "change posts" be an excellent way to show displeasure? Under the proposed law what field officer could make an honest detail in the interests of his regiment after the present chiefs of the Army are supplanted?

FIELD OFFICER.

APPEALING TO CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Now that a new party is in power a tendency is displayed for the military to air their grievances. Congressmen are receiving letters that this, that, and the other ought not to be. When these epistles are compared the legislators will be compelled to smile as the Roman augurs did behind the chicken entrails.

Should we admit that the legislative field lies enticingly fallow for the military plough-share it would indicate that either we or our Congressmen are feeble folk. And the best ploughing is not done heedlessly and without direction.

We ask our military friends to remember that to outsiders the Army and Navy are each a cluster. If they are disintegrated it will be done by themselves alone. That something may well be expected to happen is admitted, whether this something is apt to be beneficial after the cluster is untied and each element is handled and laid out repeatedly, is left to the fable of the sticks to decide.

Only when they unite are they strong. When it comes to individual opinions there are as bright individuals with as strong opinions in Congress as out of it.

Whether with or without the confidence of their comrades, there are men who desire to effect something for themselves or the service. How much good or harm they do is not easily measured. At this writing we are preaching the doctrine of discretion and combination. And may we suggest that in our service there is very little that ought not to be compared with the distressing pressure for most of the same kind we have, or better. Who is there can or will simply announce our universally admitted needs? The self-controlled announcement would be more effective now than ever.

Yours truly,
LITTLE LEAVEN.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.—Adm. J. E. Jouett.**ALLIANCE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At Norfolk, Va. To be Ready about Feb. 1.**GALENA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Aspinwall, Nov. 29. Will convey the new Minister to Columbia from Aspinwall to Savannah.**SWATARA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Norfolk, repairing.**TENNESSEE**, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. Left St. Thomas for Laguayra Nov. 30. All well.**YANTIC**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Norfolk, Va. Expects to sail on a cruise about Jan. 1, 1886.**S. Atlantic Station—Captain E. E. Potter** (in command temporarily).

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Edward E. Potter. Flagship of the South Atlantic Station. Arrived at Montevideo Oct. 7. Has gone to the South East Coast of Africa.**NIPISIC**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. At Rio de Janeiro Sept. 23. To sail about Oct. 1 for Montevideo and arrive about 31st, touching at Ilha Grande, Santos and St. Catharines.**European Station—R.—Adm. Sam. R. Franklin.**

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSAACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Gibraltar, Nov. 13, as per cable despatch from London.**KEARSARGE**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. Reported by cable from London to have passed Hurst Castle, Nov. 21, on her way to Lisbon.**QUINNEBAUG**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Constantinople, Sept. 11, 1885. Commander Geo. W. Hayward has been ordered to command this vessel, and left New York, Nov. 23, per S. S. Oregon.**Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. Y. McCauley.**

The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Sailed from San Francisco for Panama Dec. 2.**HARTFORD**, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain E. P. Lull commanding. At Callao, Peru, Dec. 6, 1885. All well.**IROQUOIS**, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Callao Oct. 23.**MONONGAHELA**, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store-ship at Coquimbo, Chili.**MOHICAN**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. Arrived at Panama Nov. 12, and as soon as coaled would proceed to Corinto.**PINTA**, 4th rate, screw, 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Juneau, Alaska, Oct. 14. Was to leave about October 20 for Sitka.**SHENANDOAH**, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Callao, Nov. 6, going to Coquimbo.**Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.**

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALEUT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Chefoo, China, Oct. 12, 1885.**ENTERPRISE**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. En route to New York, via Australia, New Zealand and Cape Horn. Sailed from Wellington, Nov. 5, for South America.**JUNIATA**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Purnell F. Harrington. Arrived at New York, Dec. 10, 1885, 30 days from Barbadoes.**MARION**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. At Chemulpo, Corea, Sept. 19.**MONOCACY**, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At Hong Kong, Sept. 20.**OMAHA**, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable at Singapore, China, Dec. 5, 1885.**OSSISPEE**, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenney. At Yokohama, Oct. 21.

Commander John McGlenney, reports from Hiogo, Japan, Oct. 14, that he left that port Sept. 30, in search of the barque *Cashmere*, leaving all the sick behind, in charge of 2d Lieut. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C. and P. A. Surg. Russell. Bad weather compelled him to put in the harbor of Oosima, and it was not until Thursday of the next week that there was good weather for searching. He reached the Island of Fatsizio the following afternoon. It was impossible to communicate with the inhabitants of the island, as no boat was in sight, and the sea was entirely too rough to permit either anchoring or attempting to send a boat ashore. He then stood towards Aogassima until Sunday, Oct. 11, when being within fifty miles of the position given as the supposed place of the loss of the *Cashmere*, and not seeing anything of her the ship was headed for Hiogo, which was reached on the afternoon of Oct. 13. On arriving, Commander McGlenney found that the men he had been in search of had reached that port Oct. 8. Instead of being wrecked to the eastward of Tanegassima they were considerably to the westward, so that the *Ossipee* did not run within many miles of the proper cruising ground. The poor fellows remained in the wreck until Sept. 13, with nothing to eat but a few yams, and nothing to drink but a little vinegar. They left the wreck on the 19th, on a raft which they had constructed, and reached the island of Tanegassima on the 21st. From

that place they were forwarded to Hiogo. Commander McGlenney states that while he was away there were not the slightest symptoms of cholera, and on his return he found the party left behind were all doing well. On Oct. 13, the men were brought back from quarantine, and all were once more together. The cholera at Hiogo was still confined to the natives, but Commander McGlenney intended leaving for Yokohama as soon as possible. He hoped the cold weather would brace them up, as all were more or less run down. The blankets received from Yokohama were unfit for issue, and were returned to Asst. Paymr. Rogers. The mattresses weighed but twenty pounds, and were a foot and a half too short, and were only accepted on account of necessity.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Shanghai, China, Sept. 30.**TRENTON**, 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. Robert L. Phyllian. At Chefoo, China, Oct. 30.

REAR ADMIRAL JOHN LEE DAVIS, commanding the Asiatic Station, has forwarded to the Navy Department with his approval, the report of the board of officers as to the causes, etc., of the fire in the port coal bunker of the U. S. S. flagship *Trenton*, off Chefoo, China. The fire occurred on the morning of Oct. 4, and was readily extinguished. The space burned in the ship's side was about 3 feet 6 inches in height by 6 feet in length, about 25 feet from the forward end of the bunker. The part most burned and where the fire probably originated, was about 2½ ft. from the floor of the bunker. There were about 35 tons of coal on board, and the fire broke out in about the middle of the pile. The report of the board is that the fire originated from spontaneous combustion, and this view was confirmed by a crude chemical examination of a sample of the coal. No injury was done to the outer planking of the ship. The board recommends that bunkers of wooden ships should be fully lined with boiler iron. The board of officers was composed of Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay, P. A. Engr. John L. D. Borthwick, and Asst. Surg. H. B. Scott.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., Dec. 10, for Hampton Roads.**MINNESOTA**, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Gunnery ship. In her winter quarters alongside of Dock, foot of West 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York. Commander T. F. Kane will command this vessel Dec. 15, 1885.**NEW HAMPSHIRE**, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.**PORTSMOUTH**, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. S. W. Terry, commanding. At Hampton Roads Dec. 10.**SARATOGA**, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. At Hampton Roads Dec. 10.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr., in command. At Newport, R. I.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, Captain Richard W. Meade. At the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., being overhauled preparatory to a trial trip to sea. She was to go into the drydock to have her bottom scraped and painted as soon as it was vacated by the *Eseer*. The *Dolphin* was placed in commission Dec. 8, 1885. Capt. Meade read his orders from the Navy Department, directed the ensign to be hoisted at the peak and the stops on the pennant to be broken, and he then declared the ship to be in commission. Addressing the crew, he said that they might be called upon to perform hard service, but he expected each one to loyally co-operate with him in carrying out his orders. He was satisfied that they would. He had nothing more to ask. "Pipe down." That ended Capt. Meade's sailor-like oration, and all hands dispersed to attend to their duties. It is possible that the ship may go to sea early in the coming week. Her officers are Capt. Richard W. Meade; Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone, executive officer; Lieuts. T. C. McLean, J. B. Murdock, and W. G. Cutler, Passed Assistant Surgeon James H. Gaines, Assistant Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr, Chief Engineer John Lowe, Passed Assistant Engineer Jas. H. Perry, and Asst. Engineer W. F. Durand. A despatch says: "Capt. Meade has full powers from the Department, and can exercise his judgment as to the methods of trial, the direction of the cruise, and the length of time he may spend at sea. He proposes to seek bad weather in order to give her as complete and thorough a trial as is possible. Off Montauk Point, where he proposes to loiter a while, there will be a plenty of fine blizzards; or if not there, in the Gulf Stream, the nursery of gales. At all events, he will seek in the *Dolphin* what other vessels try to escape—rolling seas and roaring gales. The *Dolphin* is to carry no battery, but will be furnished with the proper compensating weights." Secretary Whitney is desirous that the trial of the *Dolphin* may be as thorough as possible, and to afford every facility has authorized an increase of force in her engine department.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.**POWHEATAN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. At Key West, Fla., Dec. 5.**RANGER**, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Left Mare Island, Cal., Nov. 19, for San Diego and Central American Coast.**ST. MARY'S**, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. Schoolship. In her winter quarters at foot of 31st Street, East River.**BROOKLYN**, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Newport, R. I., Dec. 10.

Captain E. O. Matthews, commanding the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, reported to the Navy Department, Dec. 7, from Newport, explaining the delay of the vessel at that port. Since her arrival, Nov. 22, she had but two and a half days of tolerably quiet and clear weather, which were utilized in swinging ship, making the speed and most of the maneuvering trials. He was awaiting weather suitable for making the turning trials, which would occupy two days if little or no wind.

Vessels Repairing.

Alarm, New York.....Ready about Jan. 1, '86.
Intrepid, New York.....Work suspended.

Miantonomoh, New York.....Ready about March 1, '86.
Richmond, New York.....Ready about Jan. 1, '86.
Tallapoosa, New York.....Ready about Dec. 30, '85.
Vandalia, Portsmouth, N. H.....Ready about Dec. 15, '85.
Bass, New York.....Ready about Feb. 1, '86.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Messrs. HORTSMAN BROS. and Co. call our attention to the fact that they are selling weather signals, 6 x 6 ft., in sets of 7, with rope and toggle, at \$21.00 for the best, \$17.50 for the next lower grade, and \$15.00 for the lowest.

A SCORE of ladies and gentlemen gathered on the deck of the *Tallapoosa*, Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 2, at the wharf of the Navy-yard in Brooklyn, to witness a trial of the new steering apparatus furnished by the Electric Steering Company, of New York. A displacement of one of the wires from the pilot-house necessitated a postponement of the trial.

THE Americans have got up a naval manoeuvre on the lines of Bantary Bay. "You bet" we shall pick up some crumbs from these clever seamen.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

ADVISED from the Brooklyn Navy-yard Dec. 6, 1885, state that the *Tallapoosa* is now nearly finished and can be made ready for sea at the end of this month. She goes to the South Atlantic Station for duty on the River Plate.

THE following is a correct list of the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy who are now performing special duty at State colleges and universities, with the dates of the expiration of detail: P. A. Engr. David Jones, Kansas, Normal College, Aug. 2, 1887; P. A. Engr. John D. Ford, Baltimore, Manual Training School, March 13, 1886; Asst. Engr. A. W. Stahl, Purdue College, La Fayette, Ind., July 1, 1886; Asst. Engr. A. T. Wood, Illinois University, Champaign, Ill., Sept. 9, 1886; Asst. Engr. Wm. N. Little, Worcester Scientific School, Worcester, Mass., Feb. 1, 1887; Asst. Engr. Wm. H. Alderdice, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21, 1886; Asst. Engr. F. M. Bennett, Chicago Manual Training School, Jan. 15, 1887; Asst. Engr. G. H. Bull, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1, 1886; Asst. Engr. A. M. Hunt, Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, July 21, 1888; Asst. Engr. J. H. Baker, St. John's College, Annapolis, Sept. 19, 1888.

THE electric yacht *Eureka* was launched Nov. 26, from the yard of C. and R. Poillon, foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn. Mr. Sator said that it would require about a month to complete her machinery and get her ready for a trial trip. There had been boats made which were intended to go by the application of fixed air and also by compressed water, but this was the first application of a gaseous explosion, and so far as this application was concerned it was entirely new.

THE *Hour*, of Norwalk, Conn., describing the Naval Observatory, says it returns more benefit, in proportion to its expense, than any other institution supported by the United States. The world-famed observatory at Greenwich is better known, because its meridian is so extensively used as the prime, but the observatory has not done the service to progressive science that has been done at Washington. Congress has appropriated grudgingly and meanly for the observatory. There is no lack of money for purposes which the average Congressman thinks he can understand, but very few of them visit the observatory, and most of those who do seem to be disappointed because there is so little of the dime museum order to gratify their taste for the curious. And so science is denied the money necessary for important work, while appropriations to be expended in other directions are secured with little trouble.

A DESPATCH from Norfolk, Va., says: The training ships *Saratoga*, *Portsmouth* and *Jamestown*, which have been at the Navy-yard for the last three months repairing, left Dec. 10, 1885, and proceeded to Hampton Roads, where they will remain two or three days exercising the boys and then put to sea for the winter cruise. The vessels will spend a month at sea before making the first port, which will probably be St. Thomas. During January, February and March the separate vessels will cruise among the Windward Islands as far south as Port au Spain, visiting such ports as are deemed proper, taking care to avoid those where there may be danger of infection from any prevailing epidemic. At least two weeks of each month will be passed by each vessel at sea, when the crews and apprentices will be frequently exercised. The various vessels will visit St. Thomas, Santa Lucia, Martinique, St. Pierre, Barbados, Port au Spain, Laguayra, Curacao, Jamaica, Kingston, Santiago de Cuba, Matanzas, Havana and Key West. The fleet will return to Hampton Roads by May 1.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS.

GENERAL BERDAN, in a letter to the London Times from Constantinople, condemns the new Nordenfjeldt sub-marine torpedo boats. He says: "I doubt, too, if a speed greater than three knots can ever be obtained, as steam cannot be generated when the entire boat is submerged; only bottled steam or compressed air can be used, and these lose their force so rapidly when the engines are in motion, as well as in the case of steam, by the heat passing off from the surface of the tanks. Then, too, the temperature in this boat when submerged, from the heat of the furnaces, boilers, etc., which generate the steam, without any ventilation, must be something frightful."

The idea of submarine boats is a very taking one and I have given very much thought to the subject, but I have long since come to the conclusion that there are many practical difficulties which cannot be overcome. There is no difficulty in making a boat to paddle about under the surface of the water at very slow speed. This has been done in different countries during the past 30 years, and in all cases pronounced by Commissions to be worthless, expensive toys.

The surface torpedoes amount to nothing against heavy ironclads, for the reason, as proved by the exhaustive trials made by the Scandinavian Commission, that 1,900 lbs. of dynamite is necessary when applied near the surface to break a 24-in. plate as used in the belt of the *Infexible*. The deep-running

torpedoes amount almost to nothing, or next to nothing, although they have sufficient explosive power, because they have no accuracy. The surface torpedo can be steered, and the deep-running one has the required force to destroy a ship; therefore the two combined solve the problem of a perfect torpedo, and such torpedoes will be in use in different countries in the course of next year, while their range and speed put defence from firing out of the question.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Dec. 8.—Passed Assistant Surgeon C. W. Deane to the receiving ship *Dale*.
Dec. 9.—Ensigns F. W. Kellogg and J. M. Orchard to the *Yantic*.

Ensign A. F. Fechteler to the *Jamestown*.
Dec. 10.—Assistant Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon to special duty at Chester, Pa.

Detached.

Dec. 5.—Lieutenant William G. Cutler from the Coast Survey and ordered to the *Dolphin*.
Ensign F. H. Sherman from the *Dolphin* and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director E. May from special duty and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Jas. H. Perry from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Dolphin*.
Assistant Engineer Wm. F. Durand from the Morgan Iron Works and ordered to the *Dolphin*.

Dec. 7.—Passed Assistant Surgeon G. C. Lippincott from the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer G. M. L. Macarty from the Morgan Iron Works and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer A. W. Morley from the *Dolphin* and ordered to the Morgan Iron Works, N. Y.

Chief Engineer John Lowe from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Dolphin*.

Passed Assistant Engineer Chas. F. Nagle, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Morgan Iron Works.

Dec. 8.—Lieutenant Wm. Little from the New Hampshire and placed on sick leave.

Passed Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering from the receiving ship *Wabash* and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. P. Lumsden from the *Dale* and ordered to the naval hospital, Washington.

Dec. 9.—Lieutenant D. Peacock from the *Yantic* and placed on sick leave.

Ensign T. M. Brumby from the Coast Survey and placed on waiting orders.

Dec. 10.—Lieutenant C. J. Boush from the *Albatross* and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Leave.

Granted Lieutenant Wm. P. Day for six months from Jan. 1 next.

MARINE CORPS.

Dec. 9.—1st Lieut. Frank L. Denny detached from the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Dec. 7.—2d Lieutenant Saml. L. Jackson detached from the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass., and ordered to the Marine Barracks at Portsmouth, N. H.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

* The President has sent to the Senate for confirmation the following appointments and promotions in the Navy:

Those of John G. Walker and Montgomery Seward to be Chiefs of Bureaus.

S. B. Luce and John Lee Davis to be Rear Admirals.

George E. Belknap, David B. Harmony, and A. E. K. Benham to be Commodores.

Albert Kautz, A. C. Mahan, and George C. Remey to be Captains.

Benjamin P. Lamberton, John Schouler, Francis W. Dickins, George F. F. Wilde, Charles H. Davis to be Commanders.

Wm. W. Reisinger, John C. Rich, Wm. T. Burwell, John J. Hunker, and Franklin Hanford to be Lieut.-Commanders.

Robert H. McLean, Orem E. Lasher, Howard S. Waring, Frank E. Sawyer, Milton K. Schwenk, Wm. H. Schuetze, and Thomas B. Howard to be Lieutenants.

Charles C. Rogers, John T. Newton, Waldemar D. Rose, and Charles F. Pond to be Lieutenants, Junior Grade.

Naval Cadets S. Dana Greene, Samuel W. Armistead, Charles P. Eaton, John M. Elliott, Chas. E. Sweeting, Harry George, Frederick L. Chapin, and Harry A. Field to be Ensigns in the Navy from July 1, 1885, to fill vacancies.

Ernest William Auzal, Andrew R. Wentworth, Oliver D. Norton, and Joseph Shafer to be Assistant Surgeons.

Geo. W. Hall, John A. Scot, John L. D. Borthwick, and Wm. L. Nicoll to be Chief Engineers.

Wm. L. Cathcart, Geo. S. Willis, Walt. F. Worthington, Wm. N. Little to be Passed Assistant Engineers.

Wm. J. Baxter, C. W. Dyson, Wm. F. Darrah, Wm. C. Herbert, and Alex. S. Halstead—all graduates of the Naval Academy—to be Asst. Engineers July 1, 1885.

Marine Corps.—Horatio B. Lowry to be Quartermaster; Richd. S. Collum, Captain and A. Q. M.; Francis B. Harrington, Captain, and Jas. A. Turner, 1st Lieutenant; Littleton Wm. T. Waller to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Logan retired.

THE Treasury Department is in receipt of a letter from Mr. C. G. Whitlock, in which he says he has trustworthy information that twenty others attached to the *Junata*, which has just returned to New York from a cruise in Chinese waters, have concealed on that vessel a large quantity of dutiable goods, including silks, rugs, fans, vases, porcelain and ivory wares, Chinese and Japanese curiosities, which they intend to smuggle into the United States. The Collector of Customs has been instructed to investigate the matter and to report his action. The Secretary of the Navy has also been notified of the case, with a request for suggestions.

LAUNCH OF THE CHICAGO.

"The Japanese have proved themselves most apt learners," says the *St. James's Gazette*, "that they are already beginning to improve on the methods of their instructors. To people of their artistic temperament the old European plan of christening a ship by breaking a bottle of wine against her side is distasteful; and so, when lately a name was given to H. I. M.'s ship *Katsuragi*, an Imperial Princess gently broke a fragile cage against the steel plates and by so doing liberated a pair of doves. At first sight the metaphor seems rather 'mixed'; but possibly an explanation may be found for it in the fact that in the popular (Chino-Japanese) mythology doves are occasionally metamorphosed into hawks; and the emblem may therefore have been intended to signify that, though in piping times of peace the *Katsuragi* would be as harmless as a dove, she yet contained within herself the potentiality of a hawk."

The Japanese custom seems to have already obtained a foothold here, for at the launch of the new cruiser *Chicago* at Chester, Pa., on Saturday last, it was adopted, in combination with the time-honored Western custom. Miss Edith Cleborne, the charming daughter of Medical Inspector Cleborne, U. S. N., who acted as mistress of ceremonies, broke a bottle of wine with a mallet as the vessel slipped down the ways and an Irish thrush, a Baltimore oriole, and a canary were liberated. This is "seeing" the Japanese and "going them two better." The thrush shot across the river to New Jersey. The oriole and canary took a bee line for Philadelphia. The idea of liberating the birds is, according to Dr. Cleborne, by whom it was suggested, an old Japanese custom, and is symbolical of the amnesty granted petty offenders when a vessel is launched in Japan.

The launch took place at 11.30 A. M. in the presence of a large number of interested spectators, including the Secretary of the Navy, officials of the Navy Department, and other officers of the Navy. At 11.20 o'clock 200 workmen standing with mallets in hand under the hull were ordered to drive in the wedges that would throw the vessel on the greased ways. They had about half completed this work, and workmen were engaged in sawing through the great uprights near the prow, when the great vessel began to move. The props supporting her were snapped like pipe stems, the crowd of spectators gave a warning cry, the workmen sprang from under, and the *Chicago* glided into the Delaware, where she floated as buoyantly and gracefully as a swan.

THE ENTERPRISE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

COMMANDER ALBERT S. BARKER, commanding the U. S. S. *Enterprise*, reports to the Secretary of the Navy from Wellington, New Zealand, Nov. 4, giving a statement of the importance and advantages of that harbor, which had been ignored, the inhabitants of Wellington said, by the U. S. Consul at Auckland, in his official reports. Commander Barker states that Wellington has an excellent harbor, with wharves to which all merchant steamers and sailing vessels go. They are ample for the present commerce, and other wharves will be built if required. The White Star line steamers run alongside the wharves with comparative ease. About a mile from the wharves there is a slip upon which vessels of 2,000 tons can be taken for repairs, and the question of building a dry dock, capable of floating the largest ironclads and ocean-going steamers, is being agitated. The harbor is perfectly safe for vessels in heavy blows. The *Enterprise* experienced two, and at all times the steam launch went back and forth with safety. Commander Barker, in a separate report of the same date, speaks at length of the handsome manner in which the ship's officers were treated by the officials at Wellington. They exchanged visits with the Governor and with the ministry, were given a dinner at the Governor's residence, and a ball by the Consular agent. He speaks at length of the friendly feeling between the people of the Colonies and Americans, and says that it is much to be regretted that our commercial relations are not closer than they are. All through the Colonies people manifested a great desire for direct communication with America, and business men and others were unanimous in the belief that the visits of American men-of-war do much good commercially, as the minds of the inhabitants are turned more to the United States as they see representatives from that country. The officers and men made the same good impression in Wellington that they did in Melbourne. The *Enterprise* was the first U. S. man-of-war to visit Wellington since the *Kearsarge* was there in 1869. Commander Barker expected to sail on Nov. 5 for South America.

In a report from Melbourne, Australia, dated Oct. 15, Commander Barker speaks of similar courtesies shown by both officials and citizens, and of the many expressions and assurances of friendly relations between the Colonies and the United States. He suggests that American men-of-war should visit these Colonies oftener. There are a number of Australian and New Zealand ports where our men-of-war have never been. The *Enterprise* was the first United States vessel which has saluted in Hudson Bay (the seaport of Melbourne), and but once ever called there before, and that was years ago. A few men, chiefly apprentices, deserted at Melbourne. Most of them did not intend to desert when they went ashore, but the attractions were strong and the temptations too great, there being a great demand for labor with good wages.

NEW WAR VESSELS PROPOSED.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR WILSON, U. S. Navy, is quoted as saying: "When the ships now in hand are completed we shall have seven modern steel cruisers. They will be of four distinct types, of which the *Chicago* will represent one; the two 4,000-ton ships now under design another; the *Boston* and *Atlanta* another, and the new 1,700-ton and 850-ton gunboats each another. The vessels recommended in my report differ from all these types. In two of them—the 7,500-ton and the 5,000-ton classes—the element of armor protection is introduced. We ought to be supreme in the Western hemisphere, and to guarantee such a status we must have a sufficient force of seagoing ironclads to be able to overwhelm any South American power. I have, therefore, recommended two types of cruising ironclads. The larger of these two ships will be superior in size, arma-

ment, and speed, coal capacity and armor protection to any South American vessel, and equal in speed and coal endurance to any cruising ironclad in existence. In my judgment, she will represent the heaviest type of cruising ironclad likely to be needed by the United States in our day. The smaller of the two will be equal to any of the South American vessels in armor and armament, and superior to them in speed and coal capacity. She will also be fully equal in these respects to any armored vessel in the world having speed enough to overtake her. And she will be fast enough to overhaul any unarmored cruiser now afloat with less than a dozen exceptions. The 3,600-ton ship is intended as a steam cruiser pure and simple. The two types—2,400 tons and 2,000 tons—are designed to be barque rigged and to spread sufficient canvas for all ordinary cruising purposes under sail. They are calculated to take the places of the sloops and corvettes of the old Navy, such as the *Flycatcher* and *Vandalia* classes, which, under existing law, must disappear from the list soon. Therefore they are intended as much in view of economy in time of peace as of efficiency in war, and it is believed that the necessary mean between the two will be found embodied in them."

U. S. NAVY Regulation Circular No. 46, Dec. 1, 1885, rescinds Circular No. 17 (issued Nov. 17, 1874), relative to the examination of passed assistant engineers for promotion, and substitutes new regulations therefor. In the valuation of subjects, (1) testimonials, (2) mechanics, (3) practical building and repairing of steam machinery, (4) theory of the steam engine, and (5) the advantages and disadvantages of the different kinds of marine engines and ability to proportion them to secure a given speed, each count 100; (3) the details of the construction and the proportioning and deterioration of boilers, (7) theory, laws and details of construction of propelling instruments and the necessary calculations relating to them, and (10) strength of material and the influence of form in connection therewith, each 60; (8) valves valve gear, and marine governor, and (11) general theory and practice of iron shipbuilding, 80 each; (4) condensers, pumps, and injectors, 70. Total, 1,000; lowest satisfactory, 700. When testimonials are unsatisfactory as to other than professional qualifications the case will be referred to the Department.

In view of the former practice requiring Navy pay officers to renew their bonds every five years, the Fourth Auditor has sent a communication to the Secretary of the Navy for his information, giving a list of pay officers whose bonds have not been renewed within the past five years. From this it is inferred that he thinks it desirable that these bonds, some of which are ten or twelve years old, be renewed, as some of the sureties may have died. It is probable that the Secretary will issue a regulation accordingly, though the existing ones are satisfactory to the Department and no irregularities exist. It is the custom of the pay officers themselves to notify the Department of the death of their sureties, and to file new bonds.

SOME MEMBERS OF THE OLD ARMY.

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH,
SEWANE, TENN., Nov. 22, 1885.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

THERE seems to be something of a mistake about Francis A. Shoup. If you will allow me I can extricate you, at least partly.

He was never a captain of infantry, nor of artillery; he is not dead, nor sleeping.

He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1855, and promoted to 2d lieutenant, 1st Artillery. While still a 2d lieutenant of that regiment, and stationed at Fort Monroe, he resigned the service in 1858, and began the practice of law in Indiana.

When the war of Secession broke out he went South, became Hardee's chief of artillery, attained the rank of brigadier-general, and was esteemed an officer of great courage and high merit.

After the war he occupied the chair of metaphysics in the University of Mississippi at Oxford. While there he studied for the ministry, and was ordained a deacon of the Episcopal Church in 1868. He is now a priest and D. D.

He has been rector of several parishes at Jackson, Tenn., Waterford, N. Y., Nashville, and New Orleans. He now fills the chair of philosophy in the University of the South, situated at Sewanee, Tenn.

An able professor, a courteous, genial, good man, he is honored and revered by all who knew him.

He is a charming raconteur, full of anecdote and humor, and I often have the pleasure of hearing his delightful "recollections of the Old Army."

There is another graduate of the Academy and officer of the Old Army here, Gen. E. Kirby Smith. I have the good fortune of often listening to him talk of ante bellum and bellum service too.

To look at his hair and long silky beard, beautiful and white as the driven snow, and his thin and wrinkled face, you would think him three score years and ten, but to see him mount his horse and gallop away, or take his gun and follow his splendid dog all day, or see him in his library with his eleven children, the youngest but a year, or hear his hearty, mirthful laugh, you would think he had hardly reached one score years and ten.

When you are exhausted by the weighty cares of the dear old Journal, and are weary of the sanatorium, come to Sewanee. You will meet a most cordial welcome. The mountain air will brace you up, and you will find a life so free, so sweet, so full of peace and bliss, that I fancy you will often wish you were back again. Very truly, J. C. W. D.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Times argues that though there may be a few officers in the Construction Bureau who could after failures construct a third-rate vessel from a foreign model, the Secretary of the Navy, his captains, commanders, and admirals know but little more about building a ship than a member of Congress. Because a man has been trained to sail and fight a ship is no reason to conclude that he can build one.

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References:

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invites those who wish to invest to call or communicate
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SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO PARET'S
CARD ON THE LAST PAGE.

The proceedings No. 33 of the U. S. Naval Insti-
tute, to appear Dec. 15, 1885, will contain the follow-
ing articles: The Polar Question, (circum-polar
chart), Lieut. J. W. Danenhower, with the discussion
by Captain Sir George S. Nares, K. C. B., F. R. S.,
Chief Engineer Melville, U. S. N., Lieut. Greely, U.
S. A., Prof. Nourse, U. S. N., Dr. H. Rink, ex-Gov-
ernor of Greenland, Captain Carl Koldewey, Lieut.,
Danenhower and Mr. Clements R. Markham, C. B.,
F. R. S., and Secretary of Royal Geographical So-
ciety, London; The Cruise of the U. S. S. *Alliance*
in search of the *Jeannette*, (tract-chart), Lieut. C. P.
Perkins, U. S. N.; Closing and Entering, by Lt.
H. O. Rittenhouse, U. S. N.; Pressure Curves in
Guns, by Lieut. J. F. Meigs, U. S. N.; The Abolition
of the Astronomical day and its bearing on prob-
lems on Nautical Astronomy, by Prof. Stimson J.
Brown, U. S. N.; Notes on the Literature of Ex-
plosives, Prof. C. E. Munroe; Professional Notes, Types
of Modern Battle-ships, The distribution of armor in
ships of war, by Asst. Constr. W. E. Smith, R. N.,
Plates; Ports of the West Indies, by Lieut. Chas. Belk-
nap; Notes on the Nicaragua Ship Canal, as re-lo-
cated and revised by the U. S. Surveying Expedition
of 1885, (profile in color), Ensign Washington F.
Chambers, U. S. N.; Baird's Steam Steering Gear,
(plate); Book notices, Bibliographic notes.

THE new House of Commons will receive a con-
siderable accession of strength in debating matters
connected with the Army and Navy, and in discuss-
ing questions affecting national defenses. Among
the recently elected members are Lieutenant-
General Sir Edward Hamley, and Captain Lord
Beresford, who commanded the *Condor* at Alexan-
dria; also, Vice-Admiral Comenell, Major-General
Goldsworthy, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes-Hallett,
Surgeon-General Sir William Guyer Hunter, General
Charles C. Frazer, Major-General Sir Lewis Pelly,
Colonel Sir William Crossman, Colonel Francis Dun-
can, and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis C. Bridgeman.
With the exception of Colonel Crossman, they are
all Conservatives. Colonel W. R. Trufus, of the
Scots Guards, who recently returned from Egypt
covered with distinction, and afterwards inherited
an enormous fortune from his aunt, the famous
Lady Rolle, was the Tory candidate in the Devon
Division. He died while the votes were being
counted. As the result showed he was badly beaten.

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ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMYNAVY.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

AMONG the important public measures to be
brought up for consideration during the coming
session of Congress may be numbered that for re-
habilitating the Navy. The first step in this direc-
tion as Secretary WHITNEY has shown, must be the
readjustment of the machinery for administering the
affairs of the Navy. The readjustment proposed by
the Secretary is substantially as follows: (a) A board,
whose functions should be purely advisory, to aid
the Secretary in "the daily decision of what shall
be done in any particular line." (b) An assistant
secretary. (c) Chiefs of the Departments of the
Personnel, of Finance and Accounts, and of Ma-
terial and Construction, the latter being subdivided
into Engineering, Ordnance, Construction, and
Equipment.

The report further states that "many improve-
ments in the present organization may be made by
the Secretary without additional legislation;" and
we would suggest that nothing is easier of accom-
plishment than the organization of an Advisory
Board, by simply ordering officers to that duty in the
Department. Of course, civilians could not be em-
ployed upon it, as Mr. WHITNEY desires, without an
appropriation; but a board composed of Naval
officers alone, would be some improvement upon
the present chaotic condition of affairs. If,
as our information leads us to believe in the case,
there is a determination on the part of the leading
men of the House to let Mr. WHITNEY have the means
and the authority to conduct the Department as
he desires, we fully believe that his administration
will mark a distinct epoch in the history of the Navy.
President GARFIELD is reported to have said just be-
fore his inauguration, that the greatest field for
the making of a reputation was in the reform of
the Navy Department and in the building up of a
Navy. In this we think that he was correct; and
we feel sure that if the present Secretary is given
proper assistance he will succeed.

Our last venture in the line of administrative
change has been shown, by forty-three years' expe-
rience, to be a disastrous failure, causing the waste
of millions of money and bringing the Navy into
contempt. We can afford to experiment no longer.
Besides our own dearly bought experience we have
the warnings and examples of other navies to judge
us in an intelligent discussion and a wise conclusion
as to the fundamental principles underlying naval
government. The Secretary himself, in exhibiting
a preference for the restoration of the Board of
Navy Commissioners, which certainly fully main-
tained, if it did not materially enhance, the highest
standard of our naval establishment, shows in his
three grand divisions of Personnel, Material and Fi-
nance, a leaning towards the English Board of Ad-
miralty, which is hardly the institution we should
model after.

While the officers of the Navy may be considered
as united on the question of the necessity of some
such a measure as the Secretary proposes; there is

yet an honest difference of opinion as to what constitutes a perfect form of naval government. There are certain leading features common to every Navy Department, and about which there can be no dispute. Every one, for example, will agree that the Secretary of the Navy must be appointed from civil life; that the current work of the Department must be distributed among a number of secondary offices, known with us as bureaus; that these bureaus must be presided over by experts, and that these experts must give their undivided attention to their special duties.

But when we come to consider the office of administrator, or general manager, of the Navy as a whole, there opens before us a field of legitimate discussion. The Secretary being a civilian, the question is: Who shall act as his aid, lieutenant, or assistant in the management of the Navy? Who shall supply him with the technical knowledge necessary to the determination of the many questions constantly coming up for his decision? Many of these questions, belonging to no bureau in particular, must be settled in the Secretariat; and questions of vital importance must often be referred by the chiefs of bureaus themselves to the Secretary. To whom can we turn in such cases for advice? The law has failed to supply such an office, and a decrepit Navy and wasted millions has been the result.

The first, and by far the most important, point in the process of reconstruction is then to determine the organization of the Secretariat. That is to say, it must first be determined what is to be the size, character and functions of the Secretary's privy council. On the settlement of this question mainly depends the wisdom of our naval policy in the future, and the energy and singleness of purpose with which that policy will be carried out. The administrative head once well established, the distribution of the executive duties among several bureaus, and the establishment of a Bureau of Finance, for the keeping of all Departmental accounts, the making of purchases, etc., etc., as wisely suggested by the Secretary, would be comparatively easy. Would it not be well to refer the whole subject to a board of experienced officers for careful study and report? A scheme of reorganization having been matured by the board, and approved by the Secretary, the Navy should unite in advocating the legislation necessary to give it the sanction of law.

It has been said that the Secretary of the Navy has, in his eight chiefs of bureau, a Board of Officers that may be assembled at any time for the discussion and settlement of all questions affecting the general interests of the Navy. Such a Board has been likened to the Cabinet formed by the Minister of State, the Secretary representing the Chief Magistrate. It has also been compared to a Board of Admiralty, wherein the office of chief of bureau and that of administrator are merged in one. But not only are reason and experience opposed to these views, but the organic law on which our naval administration is based renders such a plan, as a permanent organization, wholly impracticable.

The chiefs of bureaus find their time and attention engrossed by their own special duties, and their authority, under the law, ample for all practical purposes. Hence they are, in a great measure, independent of the Secretary, and little inclined to go outside the limits of their own sphere of action. In short, we find in the Navy Department the unwise and unjustifiable policy of a general manager being called in to manage, without proper aid, an institution with which he is entirely unacquainted. In no other Department under the Government is such a singular spectacle to be found.

It has not always been so. The act of Feb. 7, 1815, provided that the President should appoint three officers of the Navy, who should constitute a "Board of Commissioners." This board, the act declared *should be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy*. Under his superintendence the board was directed to discharge all the ministerial duties of said office relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with the naval establishment.

Now, the law making the duties of this board ministerial, made the members of the board minis-

ters or managers (under the superintendence of the Secretary) of the affairs of the Navy, and gave the Secretary all the technical aid he needed.

Under this arrangement history and tradition alike agree in saying that the Navy flourished as it has never flourished since. But the organization was even then incomplete, and the voice of the Navy cried out for a change.

In effecting a reorganization, the act of Aug. 31, 1842, while establishing the bureaus, which the increasing duties of the Department imperatively demanded, unfortunately abolished the Board of Commissioners. And in distributing many of the duties of the late board among the several bureaus provided for in the act, the law omitted to assign the principal duty—that of administrator—to any one. Hence that important duty remained with the Secretary alone. This fatal omission fully explains the anomalies which have of late years so puzzled those who have tried to master the intricacies of our naval administration. For while each individual bureau under the efficient management of an expert has grown and expanded under a healthy law of development, the Navy, as a whole, bereft of expert management, has by an equally stringent law of decrement gradually but surely declined.

If the act of 1842 had added the bureaus to the then existing force, leaving the Board of Commissioners to discharge their ministerial duties, and give directive force to our naval affairs; or if the advocates of the bureau system, as proposed at that day, could have carried out their plans in full, and in addition to the bureaus have had one commissioner, or an adjutant general, whose office was to be attached to that of Secretary of the Navy, we should have had, in either case, an excellent form of naval administration, and the Navy would not now be in the pitiable condition we find it. These two plans may be said to impose a practical limit on the discussion as to the first step in rebuilding the Navy, to wit: Whether the board of three Navy Commissioners shall be revived, or whether there shall be but one Navy Commissioner, who shall bear the same relations to the Secretary of the Navy that the Adjutant-General of the Army bears to the Secretary of the War.

The experiment of "running" the Navy without a competent head has been fairly tried for the past forty-three years and proved to be a lamentable failure. It will be interesting to know how much longer the country is going to submit to this maladministration of naval affairs and the wasteful expenditure it entails, while the correction of the evil is so easily within reach.

A certain Western railroad, it is said, had president after president, and each one cocked his feet on the office desk and let her rip. She had "ripped" until the directors finally got together and decided that the right man must be found pretty soon, or the road must go to the wall. They were consulting in a room looking out into the passenger depot. Presently a train came in eighteen minutes late, and the train despatcher booted the conductor out of one door, fired the engineer out of another, and ran the fireman under a freight train. He then backed the train out, and was coming back from the yards, when the directors met him and one of them asked:

"Mr. THOMAS, can you accept the presidency of this road?" "Wait a minute," was the reply; and the man shunted three cars, cuffed a switchman, drove two loafers out of the yard, and returning, said: "Why, yes, I suppose so, and the first thing I shall do is to fire you all out o' here!"

In a year, the story concludes, the road was paying a dividend.

The common sense brought to bear on the management of a railroad might be applied, with profit, to the Navy.

In referring to the development of the bureaus of the Navy Department we cannot refrain from noticing the caustic remarks of the Chief Constructor, in his late annual report, on the present system of educating naval constructors. There is little doubt but that he will be sustained in his position by the great bulk of those who have the highest interests of the naval profession at heart.

The former system of taking Navy-yard apprentices and passing them through the draughting

room to a commission as naval constructor was altogether too practical; while in the present system there is altogether too much theory. Let the two be combined, and make theory and practice march hand-in-hand.

THE *Evening Post*, one of the most critical of authorities, says: "The general verdict upon General GRANT's Memoirs is that the book at once takes its place among the great histories of the world. The best critics say that he has, without knowing it, found a style which many famous historians have sought in vain. It is straightforward, simple, and terse, and the narrative flows on with an ease which the most accomplished literary artist could not hope to surpass. The reasons for this are not difficult to find. He was full of his subject; he had no other object than to tell his story simply and honestly, and he had no ambition to appear as a 'fine writer.' He left his style to take care of itself, and the result is a book absolutely devoid of affectation." In a private letter to the Editor of the JOURNAL, dated Dec. 6, General SHERMAN says: "I have just completed reading GRANT's first volume. I believe it is as near the truth as man can make it, and that the world will accept his version of events as conclusive of all controversial questions. No doubt hypercritical officers will discover what they think errors of fact and opinion, just as they can in the Lord's prayer, but, as GRANT says, the best critics are those who knew least of the subject. I only regret he did not publish ten years ago." What General SHERMAN alludes to is General GRANT's statement on page 185: "Experience has taught me two lessons: first, that things are seen plainer after the events have occurred; second, that the most confident critics are generally those who know the least about the matter criticised."

MR. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, from his residence at Greystone, Yonkers, has addressed a letter to Mr. CARLISLE, now Speaker of the House of Representatives, in which he enforces some of the lessons upon the subject of Coast Defences, with which we have favored Congress and the country year in and year out for nearly a quarter of a century. We are glad to welcome the help of so able an ally, and to observe the indication given by his letter that the possession of executive responsibility has given the party, of which Mr. TILDEN is the representative, new views of the importance of the subject. Mr. TILDEN's letter has been so extensively published that we give only its principal points. Though it contains nothing that is new to our readers it is a most hopeful sign of progress in public opinion. The neglect of the important national interest to which Mr. TILDEN calls attention has been most discreditable to Congress, and we trust that the admonition of one so long recognized as the head of one of our great national parties will have its effect. His letter is an indication that our public leaders are coming to see that the path of popular approval as well as of public duty lies in this direction. Mr. TILDEN says in his letter:

GREYSTONE, YONKERS, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1885.

DEAR MR. CARLISLE: In considering the state and management of the public revenue, the subject involves the questions whether we shall extinguish the surplus by reducing the revenue; or whether we shall apply the surplus to payments on the public debt; or whether we shall seize the occasion to provide for our season's defence, which have been long neglected. I am of opinion that the latter is a paramount necessity which ought to precede the reduction of the revenue, and ought also to precede an excessive rapidity in the payment of the public debt.

The property exposed to destruction in the twelve seaports—Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston, and San Francisco—cannot be less in value than five thousand millions of dollars. To this must be added a vast amount of property dependent for its use on these seaports. Nor does this statement afford a true measure of the damage which might be caused to the property and business of the country by a failure to protect these seaports from hostile naval attacks. They are the centres, not only of foreign commerce, but of most of the internal trade and exchanges of domestic productions. The best guarantee against aggression, the best assurance that our diplomacy will be successful and pacific, and that our rights and honor will be respected by other nations, is in their knowledge that we are in a situation to vindicate our reputation and interests. While we may afford to be deficient in the means of offence we cannot afford to be defenceless. The notoriety of the fact that we have neglected the ordinary precautions of defence invites want of consideration in our diplomacy, injustice, arrogance, and insult at the hands of foreign nations.

To provide effective defence would be the work of years. It would take much time to construct permanent fortifications. A small provision of the best modern guns would take several years. Neither of these works can be executed in presence of emergent danger. A million of soldiers with the best equipments, on the heights surrounding the harbor of New York, in our present state of preparation, or rather in our total want of preparation, would be powerless to resist a small squadron of war steamers. This state of things is discreditable to our foreign and to our pri-

It is impossible to foresee in the recent scramble of the European powers for acquisition of colonies how soon an occasion may arise for our putting in practice the Monroe doctrine. It is clear that there ought to be some relation between our assertion of that doctrine and our preparation to maintain it. It is not intended to recommend any attempt to rival the great European powers in the creation of a powerful Navy. The changes which have rapidly occurred by the diminution of the relative resisting power of the defensive armor of ironclads, and by the increased efficiency of modern artillery—which on the whole has gained in the competition—suggest that we should not, at present, enter largely into the creation of armored vessels. In the questions that beset this subject until they shall have reached a solution we can content ourselves with adding but sparingly to our Navy. But what we do add should be the very best that science and experience can indicate. . . . The present time is peculiarly favorable for providing for this great national necessity, too long neglected. Not only does the surplus in the Treasury supply ample means to meet this great public want without laying new burdens upon the people, but the work can now be done at a much lower cost than has ever before been possible. The defensive works would consist almost entirely of steel and iron. These materials can now be had at an unprecedentedly low price. A vast supply of machinery and of labor called into existence by a great vicissitude in the steel and iron industries offers itself to our service. We should have the satisfaction of knowing that while we were availing ourselves of the supplies which would ordinarily be unattainable, we were setting in motion important industries and giving employment to labor in a period of depression. With encouragement by the guarantee of passage by the Government itself furnishing the plant, the inventive genius of our people would be applied to the creation of new means and improved machinery, and establishments would spring into existence capable of supplying all the national wants, and rendering us completely independent of all other countries in respect to the means of national defence. I endeavored to impress these ideas upon Mr. Randall the last time I had the pleasure of seeing him.

With my highest regards to Mrs. Carlisle and yourself, I remain very truly yours,
S. J. TILDEN.

The Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE.

THE *Charleston News and Courier* doubtless expresses the sentiment of the South when it says: "The strength of the United States is not in the smallness of their Army, but in the devotion of the people to republican institutions. A country in which a million citizen soldiers flushed with victory, as well as legions who were embittered by defeat, promptly returned to their homes at the close of four years of civil war and resumed their old avocations without a thought of Mexicanizing the Government is not likely to be imperilled by having soldiers enough to protect settlers from Indians and to form the basis for extended organization in case of a war with a foreign power." The time is fast approaching when public opinion will demand that our means for defence, and offence if needs be, be adequate, and such as to compel respect. That they are not so at present goes without saying. We may be able to gather together on a pinch troops enough to deal with a Chinese outbreak in Washington Territory, a threatened Mormon outbreak in Utah, a riot in the East, interfering with Government transportation, or a possible Indian outbreak in some locality. But suppose two or three disturbances should come upon us at the same time, or any one of them should extend over a wide area of country: what then, and what is our preparation for the possibilities of frontier disturbances?

THE recent opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to the arrest of deserters by police officers or private citizens was delivered by Mr. Justice GRAY, who, after an elaborate resumé of the legal and other questions involved, concludes as follows: "Upon full consideration of the question, and examination of the statutes, Army regulations, and other authorities, cited in the elaborate argument for the respondent, or otherwise known to us, we are of opinion that by the existing law a peace officer or a private citizen has no authority as such, and without the order or direction of a military officer, to arrest or detain a deserter from the Army of the United States. Whether it is expedient for the public welfare and good of the Army that such an authority should be conferred is a matter for the determination of Congress."

THE December *Century* contains John Ericsson's promised article on the monitors, and a very interesting story it is of the development of this type of naval vessels, from the man most competent to tell it. The difficulties with the original monitors was due, we are told, not to defects of construction, but to a failure on the part of naval officers to understand what sort of vessel they had to deal with; for example, to "gross oversight on the part of the executive officer in going to sea without stopping the opening around the chain cable at the point where it passes through the side of the anchor wall." The loss of the officers and crew when the *Tenmach* sank is ascribed to the neglect to put over the main hatch a loose plate, so as to afford egress in case of accident. "Apparently the officer in charge of the turret-gear of Captain Craven's vessel was not at his post, as he ought to have been during the action, or else he had not been taught the imperative duty of

placing the turret in such a position" that the corresponding openings in the turret floor and the deck "would admit of a free passage from below." Captain Ericsson shows that revolving turrets for manipulating guns on board floating structures were constructed nearly a century ago, though the turret of the monitors is "a distinct mechanical combination differing from previous inventions." His article has numerous illustrations and concludes with a brief description of the *Destroyer*, of which he says: "The defence of the seaports of the United States by the new method of piercing ironclads in spite of their thick armor-belt will in due time demonstrate that a conflict between the *Inflexible* and a *Destroyer* will be shorter and more decisive than that between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*."

A DESPATCH from St. Petersburg, Dec. 8, says: To-day being the occasion of the festival of St. George the Victorious, it is expected that the Czar will indicate the restoration of friendship with Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, and the definitive direction of the Russian policy on the Balkan question. The *Naval and Military Gazette* says that the Czar's recent contemptuous treatment of the Prince of Bulgaria is of a piece with his attitude towards his Russian relatives almost from boyhood. Prince Alexander is the son of the late Czarina's brother, Prince Alexander, of Hesse, and the Czar detested his uncle as cordially as he now detests the son, his first cousin. While he was at school, the Prince spent his holidays at the Court of St. Petersburg. When he was announced to the Czar, he heard his cousin say to the Duke of Leuchtenberg, "Ah, the son of the Countess of Hauke!" Unabashed the Prince entered the room, bowed, and said, "May I be allowed to salute your Imperial Highness? I am the son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, whose forefathers date back 400 years earlier than the pedigree of the Romanoffs." The Czar was always opposed to the placing of his cousin on the throne of Bulgaria. He would have preferred the selection of Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, and great efforts were made to bring this about. When he was told once that the Prince of Bulgaria hunted the wolves in the Balkans with the courage of a lion, the Czar replied, yawning, "Le lion en Bulgarie ne vaut pas beaucoup." The Bulgarian "lion" (leo), it should be explained, is a coin worth about twenty cents.

THE N. Y. *Herald* reports that circulars have been sent from Washington by claim agents, to the widows of soldiers killed in battle or dying of wounds received in the late war, informing them that there is due to each on account of her deceased husband from \$400 to \$500 each, and offering to prosecute the claim for a contingent fee of one-quarter. The claim is based on the act of January, 1795, re-enacted in U. S. Revised Statutes 1856. It gives half a month's pay for five years to the widow, or, in case of remarriage, to the children of "any officer, non-commissioned officer, artificer or private of militia or volunteer corps who shall die in the Service of the U. S., or which returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or at any time in consequence of wounds received in service." There are conflicting opinions as to whether the act is still in force. Eminent counsel are said to entertain no doubt that it is, while certain Government officials incline to the opinion that it has been impliedly repealed by the liberal pension laws of 1861 and subsequent years. The question will no doubt have to be determined by the Supreme Court. The *Herald* estimates that the amount involved is \$53,400,000, the contingent fee on which is \$13,350,000.

A DESPATCH from Michigan City, Ind., Dec. 8, reports that Captain J. A. Howell and Lieutenant A. R. Couden, of the United States Navy, have been in that city for several weeks experimenting with the submarine torpedo invented and patented by Captain Howell. The owner made the experiments simply in his capacity as a private citizen and the patentee, while Lieutenant Couden was commissioned to look after the interests of the Government. "Twenty-four trials have been made with varying speed. The aim in view was in launching the torpedo from a vessel to have it propel itself at good speed in a direct line as pointed, at a certain depth. A speed of fifteen and six-tenths knots (eighteen miles) for 200 yards was obtained, with an extreme range of over 500 yards, while perfect direction has been combined with great regularity of submergence."

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. VAN R. HOFF, U. S. Army, read an interesting paper entitled "Leaves from the History of Cholera Epidemics in the U. S. Army," before the Military Association of the Pacific, at the Presidio, Dec. 2. There was a good attendance and much interest was evinced in Doctor Hoff's subject which appealed forcibly to many of his auditors who know from past experience what it is to serve at posts with a cholera epidemic raging in close proximity.

THE Secretary of the Navy states that no significance should be attached to the order for Rear-Admiral English to return home. It has no connection with any discovered irregularities in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Admiral English will be retired in February, and it is only proper that he should be relieved from duty somewhat in advance of the date of his retirement. The Secretary has not yet decided on his successor.

AN Arizona correspondent, referring to the recent transfer of the District of New Mexico to Gen. Crook's command, writes: "In this arrangement I see a stray feather or two deficient from the heretofore full-fledged plume of another brigadier, and it looks a strong Crook boost for Major General in March next."

MAJOR JOHN EGAN, 4th U. S. Artillery, has recently forwarded to the Headquarters of the Army suggestions as to modifications in the tactics to meet the introduction of magazine guns into the Service, and it is likely his ideas will be given a practical trial at the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth.

THE annual registers for the Army and Navy are in course of preparation, proof sheets for the Army Register having already been received and corrected up to date. At present no new features are contemplated in either of them. They will be ready for issue at about the usual date—some time in January.

THE changes in Central Asia are illustrated by the fact that Penjdeh is now in the Postal Union, and a pamphlet can be sent from London there for one cent—half a penny. Merry is now a "Commissariat Base of the First Category," and Russia has her foremost picket and telegraph station within 100 miles of Herat.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Major E. B. Kirk, quartermaster, has been ordered to make an inspection of the National Cemeteries at the following places: Natchez, Corinth, and Vicksburg, Miss.; Fort Hudson, Baton Rouge, Alexandria, and Charlotte, La.; Mobile, Ala.; Barrancas, Fla.; Atlanta and Andersonville, Ga.; Beaufort and Florence, S. C.; Wilmington, Newbern, Raleigh, and Salisbury, N. C.; Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Pittsburgh Landing, Tenn. (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 10).

1st Lieut. Thos. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., acting signal officer, has been ordered to New York on public business (S. O., H. Q. A., Dec. 10).

The C. O. Fort Trumbull will issue a furlough for two months to 1st Sergt. Chas. Anderson, Battery A (S. O. 261, D. East, Dec. 11).

1st Lieut. C. P. Miller, 4th Art., having reported at Fort Monroe, is assigned to duty and announced as adjutant of the U. S. Artillery School, and of the post of Fort Monroe, Va. (G. O. 30, U. S. Artillery School, Dec. 10).

Leave of absence for two days is granted 1st Lieut. John B. Williams, 3d Art. (S. O. 79, U. S. Art. School, Dec. 10).

Hospital Steward Frank Wagner, Med. Dept., is assigned to duty at Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O. 282, H. Q. A., Dec. 9).

Lieut. Col. Chas. A. Reynolds, Deputy Quartermaster General, will report for examination to the Retiring Board in session at Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., Dec. 10, H. Q. A.).

On mutual application of the officers concerned the following transfer in the 5th Cavalry are made: Lieut. Chas. H. Rockwell from Troop L to Troop K; Lieut. Robert London from K to L. (S. O., Dec. 10, H. Q. A.).

2d Comptroller Maynard has disallowed an item of \$1,550 in the account of Paymr. William Smith, of the Army, being the amount paid to Wm. E. Hagan in May, 1881, for services as an expert witness in handwriting in the case of Cadet Johnson C. Whitaker, tried by General Court-martial in 1880. The compensation was at the rate of \$100 per day. The voucher was certified as correct and just by Asa B. Gardner, Judge Advocate, but is not approved by the Secretary of War, nor is any authority shown, the Comptroller says, for the employment of expert witnesses. The 2d Comptroller reviews the statutes in relation to the payment of witnesses before Courts-martial, and says that so far as he has been able to learn the pay of civilian witnesses before such Courts-martial is restricted to \$4 per day for every day's attendance. He says that there is neither in the statutes nor elsewhere any recognition whatever of the right of expert witnesses to an increase or additional compensation.

"Were it not," he says, "for the construction of the Regulations which have been adopted by the War Department, and followed for so long a period of time, I should be inclined to hold that citizen witnesses not in the military service are not embraced within the provisions of these regulations relating to the per diem compensation for attendance upon Courts-martial, but that their right to compensation would be determined by the provisions of the revised statutes upon the subject, but if this view were adopted of this character." The fees of witnesses before federal courts in the State of New York are less than those allowed by Army Regulations for witnesses before Courts-martial. He quotes Winthrop's Digest in support of his construction of the Army Regulations and says, in concluding:

"In the view which I have taken of the question it became unnecessary to consider the excessive character of the charges here made, or to advert to the fact that the witness Hagan has charged and received the usual per diem allowance for attendance upon court upon the same days in another voucher and payable, by a different paymaster at the rate of \$4 per day. In the case of the witness Ames it does not appear that he received the fees and per diem compensation allowed by law, and he was therefore entitled to receive for the sixteen days attendance before the court pay at the rate of \$4 per day, making in all \$64 to which amount the charge of \$1,000 in the Paymaster's account for payment made this witness, should be reduced."

We regret to learn of the death at Uncompahgre, Col., Dec. 5, of the infant son of Lt. William Paulding, 10th U. S. Infantry.

We are in receipt of the second number of the "Socialist and Workman's Friend," a magazine just started in Philadelphia. It has an article upon our Army and Navy, about whose aristocratic proclivities it is much troubled. "Have not some Army and Navy officers rather too exalted an opinion of themselves," it asks. We are inclined to believe that they do, as a whole, entertain a somewhat complimentary opinion of themselves, but whether or not their views are too exalted we cannot say. The *Socialist* finds its proof that a great majority of officers would be ashamed to be seen walking side by side with a mechanic. It says:

"They, the officers, are willing enough to take our money, and spend it on their vices and pleasures, still they have a kind of contempt for ourselves. Among themselves they rather contemptuously call all persons not connected with the Army, 'peas,' i. e. common people. These officers, in their pride and arrogance are bad enough, but their wives—stand from under, ye little fry!—are ten times worse. They snub the wives of lawyers, merchants, and physicians, and, as for a mechanic's wife, they regard her very much as they regard the worm that happens to cross their ladyships' path. We knew, a number of years ago, a bright original young lady who lived in Washington. She once said that when she felt that she needed a lesson in humility, she used to pay a visit to some of the ladies at the Navy-yard. After enduring their pride and arrogance, and being snubbed by them, and being treated generally as one of the 'peas,' she felt, to use her own words, 'as humble as a dish-rag.' The whole tendency of our Army and Navy training, as it is conducted at present, is to make the officers proud and aristocratic. A young simple country fellow goes to West Point. He is not there six months before he has a kind of contempt for every person not an officer. He regards his own father as one of the 'peas.' He puts on his gay uniform with its bright buttons, and feels as big as little Jack Horner, who sat in the corner. He is petted up, as if he was a dear, darling little pug dog, by all the girls who visit West Point, and is apt to be converted very soon from an ingenuous boy into a kind of military dude. This pride of our officers is regarded by most people with good-natured contempt, still it is objectionable to some. Perhaps then it may be well to remind these officers that this is a republic, and that we, the 'peas,' are their employers, and pay them their wages, and perhaps are entitled to some little courtesy and consideration from them. We propose that both our Army and Navy, our Army especially, should be remodelled upon a republican basis. We should adopt the plan of the army of the old Roman Republic. Our Army should be re-organized under the decimal plan. It should consist of privates, of sergeants, or decemvirs, of captains or centurions, and colonels or commanders of a thousand men. A private soldier should have good pay, say twenty-five dollars per month and rations, a decemvir, fifty dollars per month, a captain one hundred dollars per month, and a colonel two hundred dollars. No man should be appointed a sergeant or decemvir, until he has served three years in the ranks, and no man should be appointed a captain until he has served as a decemvir for one or two years. If this plan was adopted, we soon would have the finest Army in the world. Our best young men would enlist as privates. At present no man who has the least pride or ambition ever joins the Army as a private soldier."

Nothing is yet known as to the results of the recent tour of inspection of Generals Sheridan and Baird to Arizona. Although they were present at the scene of operations in the Indian country but a day or two, they doubtless secured an insight into the present status of matters there which will be utilized in future. The consolidation of the District of New Mexico with the Department of Arizona was a measure decided upon by the Secretary of War before General Sheridan's departure. The trip was made at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-General and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War.

LETTERS from India say that never was an expedition despatched with so much deliberation and such minute attention to detail as the Burmese one. Men enough were sent, money enough, food enough, ammunition enough, medicine enough. The Government of India hopes to make Burmah pay for the cost of the expedition, and orders have been given for a special account to be kept of this expenditure. The progress of this, the third Burmese war, exhibits a remarkable contrast to the prolonged and costly contests England has heretofore waged in the same country. Neither of the former wars were terminated much under two years, and the loss from sickness in early hostilities in Burmah was fearfully heavy. In the second war the sun slew more than fell by the hand of the enemy. The experience gained by General Prendergast in Persia, the mutiny campaign, and in Abyssinia has apparently served him in good stead. The control of Upper Burmah by England will no doubt be a great gain to civilization and of undoubted commercial advantage to England. The dominions of King Theebaw are compared to a narrow wedge driven between the two most populous empires in the world, a territory bisected by the fertile valley of the Irrawaddy, and capable of being made the focus of a lucrative caravan trade with the inhabitants of southeastern Tibet and the adjacent States. It is in this promising field that the French, repulsed in Tonquin, seek to retrieve their fortunes, having already entered into treaties designed to secure a monopoly of the

great teak forests in opposition to a British trading company lately in control; also exclusive banking privileges of no mean importance, the latest concession conferring the right to issue bank notes which shall have a forced circulation throughout the kingdom. Simultaneously with these events a radical change of policy marks the course of the Chinese Government with reference to railroads and other internal improvements. A leading exponent of British opinion says, perhaps inadvertently: "With Upper Burmah in British hands, or under supreme British influence, we can fix no limits to the value of the trade which would be presently opened up with China."

CAPTAIN GEORGE A. ARMES, retired, has written a letter to the Secretary of War protesting against the promotion of Major Lewis Merrill, 7th Cavalry, to Lieutenant-Colonel on Jan. 10 next, when Col. Hatch retires. He cites the action of the War Department in retiring him when he was on the eve of promotion, and asks that Major Merrill be treated in the same manner. He makes certain charges of misconduct against that officer while acting as Judge Advocate of a Court-martial in Texas a few years ago, which, in addition to the fact that he has been found incapacitated by a retiring board, Capt. Armes thinks is sufficient reason why he should be retired at once and without the increased rank. Notwithstanding these charges there is no doubt but that Major Merrill will receive his promotion before his retirement. Even should the Secretary of War be inclined to comply with Captain Armes's request he could not do so, as there is no vacancy on the retired list, and unless one occurs between now and Jan. 10, he will, no doubt, feel compelled to promote Major Merrill on that date in view of the Senate's action last year in refusing to confirm Captain Armstrong, who was promoted over Captain Lynde's head because the latter had been found incapacitated.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

THE 1st session of the 49th Congress opened on Monday with the usual ceremonies. John Sherman, of Ohio, was chosen President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Speaker of the House. Both Houses adjourned early out of respect to the memory of the late Vice President. On the following day the President's message was read. On Wednesday the House, after appointing a committee to revise the rules of that body, adjourned until Saturday. In the Senate on that and the following day a large number of bills were introduced and some little other important business was transacted when an adjournment was taken until next Monday.

With but one or two exceptions, the bills of interest to the Army and Navy introduced in the Senate were old bills, many of them having figured in Congress for the past ten years. The only new bill of general interest noticed was that introduced by Senator Sewell for the relief of the big class of West Point cadets to be graduated next year. Senator Manderson came forward early with his bill, introduced last Congress, to increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the Army. The Senator seems quite hopeful of securing favorable action on the bill this winter. Its passage by the Senate he has no doubt of. Its early introduction does not necessarily insure early consideration by the Committee, but the Senator means to bring it before the Committee at its first meeting.

It is too early yet to dwell upon the prospects of Army and Navy legislation this year. After the holidays will be time enough for that. By that time the committees will have organized and settled down to work.

The House Committees will probably not be announced much before the holidays. Their appointment depends upon the action to be taken by the House upon the revision of the rules. There will doubtless be a long and bitter struggle over this subject. The important changes proposed, by which some of the appropriation bills will be taken from the Appropriation Committees and placed in the hands of committees having jurisdiction over services for which appropriations are made, will be severely antagonized by Mr. Randall, but the general impression among members is that some of the bills will undoubtedly be taken from the Appropriation Committee. We believe that it would be to the best interest of the services if the Army and Navy appropriation bills were transferred to the Military and Naval Committees. Under this arrangement more thorough inquiries could be made of the needs of the services and liberal appropriations and satisfactory legislation would undoubtedly follow. It is proposed also to give the Military Committee jurisdiction over the appropriations for fortifications and for the support of the Military Academy. Mr. Randall will certainly strenuously oppose the transfer of the former. If he finds that some of the power is to be taken from his he will probably yield to the desire for the transfer of Army and Navy appropriation bills: if he is permitted to retain control of the fortification bill, which committee, it is said, is his special hobby, so to speak, this year. It is a very commendable hobby since he seems to favor liberal appropriations for that purpose and is to be encouraged.

Until the question of rules is settled no idea can be formed as to the chairmanship of the two Service committees. Representative Bragg for the Military Committee, and Representative McAdoo for the Naval Committee are the only persons mentioned thus far in that connection, but there is no good reason for believing that they will be selected. A change has occurred in the chairmanship of the Senate Military Committee. Senator Sewell having accepted the chairmanship of the Library Committee, succeeding Senator Sherman, Senator Logan has been restored to his old position. Mr. Maxey

having been relieved at his own request from the committee, Senator Walcott, of Ohio, takes his place, so that the committee now stands as follows: Logan (chairman), Cameron, Harrison, Hawley, Cockrell, Hampton, Chandler and Walcott. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs consists of Cameron (chairman), Hale, Mahone, Miller, McPherson, Jones of Florida, Farley, Butler and Dawes. This committee will probably meet on Tuesday next to consider the naval nominations which were sent in on Thursday. No date has been set for the meeting of the Military Committee.

In the Senate on Thursday Mr. Dolph introduced a bill to amend the act of the last Congress to allow to officers and soldiers compensation for personal property lost at their quarters while they are absent on duty. Mr. Dolph in his remarks agreed substantially with the Secretary of War in his annual report, saying the act as it stood practically allowed compensation for personal property lost by officers and soldiers under any circumstances. Mr. Logan said the Secretary had made some blunders, intimating that while he may be an able jurist he is incompetent as Secretary. Mr. Logan said a boy of sixteen ought to understand the statute, and made other flings at the Secretary.

The following Executive communications were laid before the Senate on Thursday: Statement of Chief of Ordnance showing expenditures and work at the Springfield Armory for the year ending June 30, 1885, during which \$549,342.23 was expended, also correspondence from the Secretary of War in regard to the proposed purchase for Army uses of the site and building in New York City, known as the "old Produce Exchange," also tracings of plans for the reconstruction of the building, for which \$450,000 is estimated for in the book of estimates sent to Congress this year.

A resolution was adopted in the Senate on Thursday on motion of Mr. Dolph calling on the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate a copy of the report of Capt. W. H. Bixby, Corps of Engineers, relating to the sea coast fortifications in Europe in 1881 and 1882.

The following bills have been introduced during the week: S. 37. To authorize the appointment as 1st Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeons, U. S. Army, of all Acting Assistant Surgeons who have served 24 years in the Army or in the Volunteer Service, of which not less than three years were during the War of the Rebellion.

S. 78. By Mr. Dolph. To extend indefinitely the time for receiving and adjudicating claims for property lost in the military service when such loss is a matter of official record.

By Mr. Jackson, S. 96. To pay the legal representatives of Egbert Thompson the difference between the pay of a commodore on the active list and the pay actually received by him from Jan. 5, 1874, until Jan. 5, 1881; S. 98. To pay Major Wm. M. Maynard, \$3,725.50, lost by the dishonesty of his clerk.

S. 144. By Mr. Manderson, increasing from \$72 to \$100 a month the pension granted General S. W. Price, for loss of his eyesight at the battle of Kenesaw.

By Mr. Aldrich, S. 157. To pay \$750.08 to the widow and administratrix of the late P. A. Paymr. Zachary T. Brown, U. S. Navy, for amount advanced in settlement of his accounts; S. 162, granting a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of James K. Kelly, late Captain 3d U. S. Artillery.

S. 189. By Mr. Plumb, confirming to the Rio Grande, Mexico and P. R. Rd., a right of way for 100 feet through the reservation of Fort Selden, N. M.

S. 344. By Mr. Cameron, To appoint Edward H. Leib a captain on the retired list of the Army.

S. 348. By Mr. Platt, To place the name of the widow of Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. W. Benham on the pension rolls at the rate of \$50 per month.

S. 366. By Mr. Miller, To retire Wm. W. Webb with rank of captain in the Army.

S. 345. By Mr. Cameron, To place Asst. Engr. H. D. Fotta, U. S. N., on the retired list for disabilities incurred "in the line of duty."

S. 367. Dawes.—To appoint Lieut. W. P. Randall a lieutenant-commander on the retired list of the Navy.

S. 371. Cockrell.—That that part of the act of Aug. 5, '82, limiting the number of graduates of the Naval Academy to be retained in the Service should not apply to those who had entered the Naval Academy prior to the passage of said act, and that those gentlemen who have been honorably discharged under the provision of that act may return to the Service and take their places in the Register without loss of pay.

S. 330. Plumb.—To make an additional article of war against gambling, punishing officers by dismissal and soldiers at the discretion of the court, and revoking the appointment of a post trader who permits gambling on his premises.

S. 388. Plumb.—To grant right of way through Fort Bliss Military Reservation to Rio Grande and El Paso R. R. Co.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

S. 36, by Mr. Ingalls (referred to Military Committee). *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and hereby is, appropriated for the purchase of the necessary grounds and the erection thereon of two military posts or garrisons at such points on or near the southern frontier of Kansas, adjacent to the Indian Territory, as may be, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, best adapted for the protection of the citizens of Kansas from the hostile incursions of the various Indian tribes congregated in that region; said appropriation to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That before the expenditure of any of the appropriation hereby made, good and sufficient title shall be made to the United States for the land contemplated by this act.

S. 137, by Mr. Manderson. To increase the efficiency of the infantry branch of the Army.

Whereas experience has shown that the three-battalion organization of the cavalry and artillery branches of the Army is the most useful in time of peace and best adapted to expansion in time of war: *Therefore, Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 1104 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of America be amended so as to read as follows:

Each infantry regiment shall consist of twelve companies, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, and one chief musician, who shall be instructor of music, and two principal musicians. The adjutant and the quartermaster shall be extra lieutenants, selected from the 1st or 2d lieutenants of the regiment: *Provided*, That all appointments to the original vacancies above the grade of 2d lieutenant created by this act shall be filled by seniority in the infantry arm of the Service.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE SLOCUM BILL.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Dec. 1, 1885.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE National Guard of Connecticut as well of the other States of the Union, as I believe, are obliged to the JOURNAL for its timely publication of the "Slocum" and "Sewell" bills, and for the throwing open of its columns for a discussion of their merits. It is to be hoped that this will result in a full discussion of the merits and defects of the bills and remove the ignorance on the subject which, I believe, prevails to a great degree among so many with regard to their objects.

The National Guard of Connecticut are cordially in favor of the adoption of the proposed legislation and particularly of the increase of the existing absurd appropriation of \$200,000 to something commensurate with the present population of the country. The principal, if not the only, objection I can see to the Slocum bill is, that section or clause which provides that the arms and ordnance stores which are issued shall, instead of becoming the property of the different States, as is now the case, remain the property of the Government and be accounted for to it. I am aware that it is claimed that there are cases where arms issued for the benefit of the militia have been disposed of and the proceeds applied to other purposes, and it may be proper if such disposition is contrary to the law or to the spirit of the law that some provision should be inserted to avoid such occurrences.

I am also aware that it is claimed, that the clause or section in question has its origin in the Ordnance Department, and that it will be wise, in view of the influence which is exerted upon Congress by that Department to avoid unnecessary controversy with it. Probably this is true; but, in any event, I think it would certainly be unwise to jeopardize the fate of the bill by insisting upon the clause or section in question. If the clause, however, is retained provision should be made authorizing the States, in case the arms or ordnance stores issued to any of them under it should not meet its approval, to call a board of its National Guard, and if such board should condemn the articles, to return them and obtain credit for the amount charged them for same.

I agree with Adjutant General Farnsworth, of New York, that the bill should cover the recommendation of the Adjutant-General of the Army in his recent report "that all obsolete arms in the hands of the militia should be immediately exchanged for uniform Springfield rifles of .45 calibre and adequate ammunition."

This recommendation of the Adjutant-General of the Army is all right. I hope, however, that the day is not far distant when the militia of this State, if not of the other States of the Union, will be armed with magazine or repeating rifles, which, I think, is to be the rifle of the future.

I expect to be present at the meeting of the National Guard Association at Washington, but in any event will see that Connecticut is represented.

Very truly yours,

STEPHEN R. SMITH,
Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

NEW YORK.

The new Regulations, of which we have received a copy a few days ago, are now in process of issue, and as they take effect on Jan. 1 next, officers will have to apply themselves diligently to their study if they desire to master them by that time. The neat and convenient get up of the little volume at once commends itself to the reader, and so far as we can judge from a rapid perusal it is an immense improvement on the previous old-fashioned concern. Although it has taken them a long time to bring their work to a close the committee certainly deserve credit for the manner in which they have accomplished it. The system of records which was so cumbersome and objectionable has been greatly simplified and many of the suggestions made at last year's National Guard convention on this subject have been adopted. Much obsolete matter has been expunged, subjects are classified in a manner which admits of ready reference, and the index, although ample, is yet very simple. The recorder of the Board, Col. Fred. Pfisterer, deserves especial credit for the manner in which the book is arranged.

The 23d Regiment, although very busy nightly, are still drilling by company without arms. The men are getting rapidly accustomed to the performance of movements by bugle calls, which has been introduced since the commencement of the season. Col. Porter intends to establish a regimental corps of trumpeters in addition to the present field music. The theoretical classes for instruction of non-commissioned officers, under Adjutant Harding, are under excellent headway.

G. O. 23 from State Headquarters, announces the following commissions during November: Frederick Young, R. Q. M.; R. A. Denahan, C. H. Collins, 1st lieutenant; G. W. Mooney, 2d lieutenant; G. Menzel, C. F. Surbrug, captain, 11th Regiment; J. A. Haskell, 1st lieutenant; F. F. Carey, 2d lieutenant, 12th Regt.; E. M. Christensen, 1st lieutenant, 14th Regt.; J. M. Finch, 2d lieutenant; J. G. B. Lillendahl, 1st lieutenant; C. A. Du Bois, 2d lieutenant, 22d Regt.; E. W. Burd, 1st lieutenant and adjutant; W. F. Pickett, 2d lieutenant, 23d Regt.; J. H. Swanson, captain, 35th Regt.; Peter Carroll, 2d lieutenant, 69th Regt.; John A. Sands, 2d lieutenant, 10th Sep. Co.; W. L. Best, captain; Henry Holland, 10th Sep. Co.; 35th Sep. Co.; M. J. Blakeley, 1st lieutenant, 40th Sep. Co.; G. B. Wood, 1st lieutenant, 41st Sep. Co.; C. B. Gaskell, captain; L. W. Pottebone, 1st lieutenant; M. B. Butler, 2d lieutenant, 42d Sep. Co.

The annual dinner of the Board of Officers took place at the Barrett House on Monday, Dec. 7. The 47th Regiment and its veterans settled their recent troubles at a meeting held on Thursday, Dec. 3, in an amicable way, and a room has been set aside for the latter in the new armory.

Col. Louis Finkelmeyer, of the 32d Regiment, delivered his lecture on the conduct of the National Guardsman in the armory on Thursday evening, Dec. 3, and the affair was well attended. Gen. E. L. Molineux, after the conclusion of the lecture, briefly

addressed the regiment. The lecture of the Colonel was very appropriate, and pointed out many abuses to which National Guardsmen in many organizations are subject, such as slovenly appearance, lack of courtesy, defiling the floor with tobacco juice, lounging outside of the armory, want of promptness in paying dues, etc.

The total receipts of the 47th Regiment Fair are estimated at about \$11,000.

The 4th Battery, of Cohoes, enjoyed themselves at a well attended social on Friday night, Dec. 4, last.

We are informed that Col. John Hamilton, of the 5th U. S. Artillery, will review the 23d Regiment on Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, on the occasion of a testimonial to be given to Bandmaster Eben.

The proposed street riot drill of Company F, 14th Regt., was duly executed on Friday evening, Dec. 4, last. The movements, especially with a small command, are extremely simple, the principal requirements being promptness of execution, and protection of the command from all directions, and regularity of movements. The formations at the different points indicated were well executed and the command advanced with coolness and regularity, the firings especially being commendable. The company turned out 48 strong.

The athletic tournament to be held at the 12th Regiment Armory, 45th street and Broadway, New York, on Dec. 18, 1885, commencing at 8 p. m., under the auspices of Co. B, Capt. Chas. S. Burns, will undoubtedly be a very interesting affair. A large number of entries have been received, among whom are many of the fastest amateurs and several champions. Athletes have entered from all the prominent athletic clubs, and the 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th, 13th, 23d, and 71st Regiments, N. Y., and from the 1st Regt., Penn. N. G., Philadelphia, who are coming specially to compete. There will be boxing by amateur champions, both light and heavy weight.

COMPETITIVE DRILLS.

WITH reference to the letter of General Maury, published last week, we may say that where there are no annual camps, where the organizations are scattered, and in their infancy, occasional competitive drills serve as a stimulant to the military spirit, and deserve encouragement. Unless properly regulated, however, their influence may be injurious instead of promotive of healthy military development. Instead of furnishing a means of acquiring a sound knowledge of the military profession they are very apt to degenerate into a series of exercises where nothing but precision in an automatism performance of a few tactical movements and the manipulation of the musket for spectacular effect is the object. All discipline outside of an harmonious working to this effect is then lost sight of, and such seems actually to have been the case in several of the "tournaments" held last summer. We quote what was said by Capt. W. H. Powell, 4th U. S. Infantry, in his report to the War Department, as worthy of consideration:

Competitive drills should comprise something higher than a technical adherence to the tactics for the position of the little finger or the grasping of the rifle exactly one inch above or below the lower band. They should, in order to ascertain the knowledge of the officers and men, be more or less problematical in character, in order that one might see with what facility and celerity a captain could extricate his company from an awkward position, and should, at least, combine all that is laid down in the tactics for company manoeuvres, particularly the skirmish drill, the knowledge of which, as every one knows who has had any experience in time of war, is so vitally necessary to the safety of the troops which are covered by the line of skirmishers. Although competition is often the surest means of securing perfection, it is, if carried too far, productive of evil. This is especially the case when such large prizes in money are awarded. If this be continued, I fear that companies will be organized on the principles of base ball clubs, and the true military spirit of the encampments absorbed in speculation.

Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, of the 3rd U. S. Artillery, in his report on the same encampment, says:

The unavoidable separation of companies makes battalion exercises impracticable, and very few officers are familiar with maneuvers in this school. The fundamental set up drill is generally neglected or but indifferently entered into, and in consequence the military bearing of the individual soldiers in several organizations is correspondingly poor. Many officers regard the handling of the piece and the marching of their companies as bodies the requisites for efficiency. Save in the case of a few commands, where practice is irregularly had and only at the lower ranges, the troops do not engage in target firing. Very few officers among those present have opportunities for becoming familiar with company administration. The paying and feeding, clothing and equipping of troops; the making up of returns; the issuance and transmission of orders, and military correspondence, are topics scarcely ever dealt with. There was observable a lack of proper rendition of military courtesies, the recognition of superior and irregularities in the performance of guard duty. The discipline enforced among the troops is, in a great measure, dependent upon the knowledge and will of the company commander; to a lesser extent the moral tone of the command and the pride of the constituents maintain it. The punishments imposed are usually lenient; expulsion is unfrequently resorted to; Courts-martial are seldom held.

MASSACHUSETTS.

G. O. 13, of Dec. 2, directs that on report and recommendations of the Inspector-General Co. K, 6th Infantry, and Co. G, 8th Infantry, having fallen below the standard of efficiency, be disbanded. Colonel Henry G. Greene will be mustered in a new company formed at Clinton, to be known as Co. K, 6th Regiment Infantry.

Colonel Charles L. Ayers, of the 8th Regiment, has forwarded to Headquarters his resignation of the office of commander. He entered the military as a private in the City Cadets of Newburyport, now Co. B, 6th Regiment, in 1862, and in active service as a member of Cos. B and M, 4th Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and rose to the rank of captain in 1866. In 1874 he was elected lieutenant-colonel and in 1882 colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Osgood, of Marblehead, is now the senior officer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

REGIMENTAL ATHLETICS.

THE second athletic contest of the 1st Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, drew a large number of spectators to the armory, Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1885. The gallery was occupied almost altogether by ladies. The following is a summary of the events (the track was 14 laps to the mile): The first heat of the running half-mile race was won by Sergeant George W. Coulston, of Co. F, in 2:23 3-4, with Corpl. James Walsh in the second place. Private Joseph M. Caley,

of Co. E, won the second heat in 2:22 3-4. Private Wm. Dan-son, Jr., who was next to him, did not finish.

The half-mile roller skating race was won by Private Chas. V. O'Donnell, of Co. I, in 2:18 1-4, with Private Charles H. Anspach, Co. C, second. Corporal Frank B. Burns and Private Harry Greer won the one-seventh mile three-legged race, in 22 4-5 seconds. Private Horace S. Lemars, of Co. E, defeated Sergeant Richard A. Whitley, of Co. A, in the fat men's race of three laps, making it in 1:10 2-4. Michael Dempsey, of the Schuylkill Navy, won the open fourth-mile running race in 1:02 3-4; J. K. Shell, of the University, was second.

Private Carroll B. Nichols, of Co. A, was the victor in the half-mile square heel-and-toe walking match; time 4:15 3-4. Sergeant George W. Coulston, of Co. F, second. Private Frank Mueller, Co. E, won the sack race, a half lap, in 18 seconds. Wm. R. Page's little young son, won the running high jump, though handicapped 11 inches, making a record of 5 feet 8 inches. Corporal Samuel N. Ware, Jr., Co. F, was second, his record being 5 feet 5 inches. In the hitch and kick contest Corporal Ware, Co. F, was victor, making a record of 8 feet 8 inches.

The competitive drill between the Left-wing Team, Lieut. Wm. Ewing commanding, and the Right-wing Team, commanded by Captain H. O. Hastings, for a fine silver cup, given by Post 191, G. A. R., resulted in a victory for the former. Commander W. W. Johnson, of the Post, presented the silver cup. The Right-wing Team received it on behalf of the victors. The contest with rapiers between amateurs A. Kallan Austin and N. Nielson resulted in a draw, but Nielson won the contest with broadswords by 14 to 11. Corporal Alfred R. Watch, Co. A, won the race in heavy marching order, and the Right-wing Team came off victorious in the tug-of-war with the Left-wing for the Times Cup. The major contest between Professors Francesco G. Scannapieco and Justin Bonifus was won by the latter by 12 to 8. The broad sword contest was declared a draw. The skill shown all through the contest was of the highest character.

Vol. 14, series 1, of the official records of the War of the Rebellion, compiled by Col. R. N. Scott, U. S. A., contains the history of the "Operations on the Coasts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Middle and East Florida," to which is attached a copious index. The volume indicates the usual carefulness of research and is a valuable contribution.

An article on the battle of Antietam, by Gen. McClellan, was among the announcements of the Century War Series. His literary executor, Mr. William C. Prime, has found manuscripts which constitute a consecutive paper of marked value, discussing the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from the James River, and describing with personal point the peculiar relations of the writer with Lincoln and Halleck, and the state of the Army from the time of Pope's retreat upon Washington until McClellan, on his own responsibility, took the field at the head of the troops confronting Lee. The article will be printed in an early number of the Century, a part of it, containing a glowing tribute to the Army of the Potomac, and written, apparently, just before Gen. McClellan's death, will be reproduced in fac-simile.

One of the ship's company of the U. S. T. S. *Saratoga* publishes anonymously for the companies of the *Portsmouth, Saratoga, Jamestown*, an account of the cruise of 1885, "Horta, Fayal, Lisbon, Funchal, Madeira," entitled "The Training Squadron Afloat." It is a description of life on board of a training ship from the point of view of the novice, "the shifting changes of the water, the wind's inconstancy, and the little happenings on board of a vessel containing one hundred and fifty American boys full of mischief, fun and devilry." We have also a description of the several places visited abroad and an account of life while enjoying liberty ashore. The writer evidently found his lines cast in pleasant places. "We have a collection of canned goods," he tells us, "in our ration bill that would not disgrace the pantry of a Cannard, and although at present writing thirty-two days have passed since we saw land, we still have soft tack, potatoes and onions, and every day have plenty to eat. The 'old Navy' had salt horse and salt pork and hard tack, and the variety was limited to salt horse and hard tack and salt pork and hard tack."

THE MESS.

A correspondent writes: In the days when the junior member was recorder of garrison courts-martial the writer duly arraigned many cases of "conduct to the prejudice of good order, etc." Assistant Surgeon Jessup generally graced the head of our legal board as president.

A certain company of the 8th Infantry had a batch of drunks who seemed to enjoy keeping our court eternally in session.

The 1st sergeant of the company had been in the old country a policeman, commonly known as Paaler—one of that class who are the pet aversion of the British soldier. The specification was the same for each, and every case "so much under the influence, etc., as to be totally unable to perform the duties of a soldier," and the standing witness for the prosecution the 1st sergeant. The prisoner invariably pleaded "Not guilty."

1st Sergeant Hosey would then be called for the prosecution. In he'd come, with gingerly military step, a lank, cadaverous individual. Halting at the end of the table, he would face to the left and salute the court, and with measured cadence unglove the right hand, uncover his head, and raise his right hand ready to be duly sworn. This done, and the preliminary questions and answers through with, the all-important question comes: "Did you notice the prisoner particularly on this certain date or occasion?"

Answer: "I did. I noticed him being so much under the in-flu-ence of intoxicating liquor as to be totally unable to perform the duties of a soldier." Always the same answer, to the letter, and always in a quick, low, monotonous tone.

This was a clincher. The specification accurately sworn to, the prisoner was invited to cross-examine, which he invariably declined.

The prosecution closed, the prisoner would ask that Sergeant Butler, of same company, be called for the defence.

Sergeant Butler was another standing witness, and always for the defence. Duly called, a stout, well set-up soldier, generally somewhat under the "in-flu-ence," would march in with solid martial step, halt at the end of the table and salute the Court, unglove the hand and uncover the head in a specially precise and determined manner—sworn in the usual way by the Recorder and examined by the prisoner until the principal question, "Did you notice me particularly on this certain date or occasion?"

Answer: "I did. You were thoroughly sober!"

The cases were all so clear that Sergeant Butler always got off without cross-examination. The President of the Court expressed surprise at such repeated contradictory testimony, but when informed that the first sergeant had been a Peeler and the other sergeant had been a British soldier the matter was perfectly clear.

The next time Sergeant B. appeared as a witness, and just as he was about to leave the court, the President asked: "Sergeant, were you ever in the British Army?" Answer: "Yes, sir. Served 12 years in her Majesty's 34th Foot. Had three good-conduct stripes, sir." Same time drawing his right hand across the left forearm, to indicate where the good-conduct stripes had been worn.

The President then asked: "Was Sergeant Hosen in the British Army?"

With a scowl of contempt unequalled since the days of the great Daniel O'Connell, the Sergeant answered:

"N-a-w, sir. He was n-a-w-t-b-i-n-g but a P-a-a-ler."

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Pennsylvania Commandery Loyal Legion in an obituary notice of Major David Krause, 11th U. S. Infantry, says: "He came of patriotic and soldierly stock. His father, Judge David Krause, traced his descent from the patriots of the Revolution, and his mother, Katherine Orr, was of Scotch-Irish lineage, which has given to every civilized age and country the best and truest of their soldiers. With the simple, earnest directness, and gentle, unsuspecting affections of the truly brave, his character is summed up in the soldier's comment: 'He was a brave man and a true comrade.' Of the late General C. F. Ruff, U. S. A., the commandery says: 'He had a high conscientiousness and firm adherence to whatever was just and right; a strict disciplinarian, with a courteousness and generosity to all, with an affability of temperament and manner that attached many to him with feelings of warmest friendship, while from all who knew him a personal regard and high respect was felt towards him as an educated gentleman and a modest, brave and intelligent officer.'

A meeting of the Missouri Commandery will be held at the Luddell Hotel, St. Louis, Dec. 5, when the following candidates for membership will be balloted for: Col. J. W. Phillips, U. S. V.; Surgeon E. G. Franklin, U. S. V.; Col. C. S. Charlot, U. S. V.; Chaplain J. E. Werth, U. S. V.; Gen. J.

G. Wright, U. S. V.; Col. D. P. Drer, U. S. V.; Lieut. C. Stawitz, U. S. V.; Capt. J. B. Harlow, U. S. V.; Lieut. L. G. Harris, formerly U. S. Marine Corps; Col. H. Hitchcock, U. S. V.; Gen. T. C. Fletcher, U. S. V.; Capt. A. M. Thayer, U. S. V.; Major E. F. Weigl, U. S. V.; Major D. B. Lee, U. S. V.; Lieut. H. L. Aldrich, U. S. V.; Col. I. Boutell, U. S. V.; Col. C. C. Gardner, U. S. V.; Gen. J. W. Turner, formerly of the Subsistence Dept., U. S. Army; Major R. M. McDowell, U. S. V.; Lieut. M. A. Doyle, U. S. V.; Capt. W. R. Hodges, U. S. V.; Capt. J. R. Crandall, U. S. V.; Capt. C. G. Warner, U. S. V.; Capt. Adam Kramer, 6th U. S. Cavalry; Capt. E. Ellis, U. S. V.; Capt. Dr. W. Wellman, U. S. V.; Col. G. E. Leighton, U. S. V.; Major D. Treadway, U. S. V.; Gen. D. P. Grier, U. S. V.; Lieut. T. J. Stone, U. S. V., and Lieut. A. F. Dean, U. S. V. This new Commandery makes an excellent start.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery held at Boston Dec. 2 the following were elected: Lieut. E. M. Cheney, U. S. V.; Col. W. Cutting, U. S. V.; T. S. Keith, formerly acting P. A. surgeon, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. P. Parker, U. S. V.; W. B. Clarke, descendant of Pay Director Eugene Watson, U. S. N., deceased; Arthur Miles, only brother of Col. J. Miles, killed in action, and W. O. Underwood, son of Gen. A. B. Underwood.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H.—You will find the full text of the act of July 5, 1884, in regard to removal of charges of desertion published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 19, 1884, page 1043.

A. S.—The fact that you were a deserter at the time you enlisted will not save you from the consequences of your second desertion, an enlistment of a deserter being not void but voidable only.

P. asks the size and kind of the shot and guns used by our gunboats under Admiral Rodgers at the battle of Malvern Hill, where "the shot fell short, doing considerable damage to our own men?" Ans.—The guns were 100 pounder Parrott, firing 100 pound elongated shell, charged with 8 pounds of powder; 9-inch smooth bore, charged with a 74 lb. spherical shell with a 10 lb. charge; 8-inch smooth bore, firing 52 lb. sp. shell, charged with 7 lbs; a 10-inch smooth bore, firing 102 lb. sp. shell, with bursting charge of 12 1/2 lbs.; 11-inch smooth bore, firing 135 lbs. spherical shell, with a bursting charge of 15 lbs; 32 lbs., carrying 26 lb. spherical shell, loaded with 6 lbs; 30 lbs. Parrott Rifle, loaded with 20 lbs. elongated shell, charged with 2 lbs. of powder; 24 pdr. S. B. Howitzer, loaded with 24 lbs. spherical shell, with a 2 lb. bursting charge; 30 pdr. Dahlgren Rifle, 50 lbs. elongated shell, loaded with 4 lbs; finally, 30 pdr. Parrott Rifle, firing 30 lbs. elongated shell, loaded with 3 1/2 lbs.

A. M. Dakota.—You stand 43 on Commissary Sergeant list. The first answer was based on a misreading of the initial letter of your surname.

Ignore.—He stands 25 on Commissary Sergeant list.

C. M.—The information you desire cannot be obtained.

J. H.—You stand No. 4 on Hospital Steward list.

Dorgh Boy.—See remarks in JOURNAL of Dec. 5, page 374, in regard to the Army blouse.

X. Y. Z. asks: Are the findings of an Army Retiring Board, like those of a Court-martial, final when approved? Ans.—The finding of a Retiring Board under Sections 1251 or 1252 R. S., is in the nature of a recommendation and till it is "approved by the President." No retirement can be ordered thereupon. The proceedings may not be submitted to the President for approval until the Secretary of War has decided to place you on the retired list when a vacancy occurs; hence it may be a long time before action is taken. If you continue unfit for duty and so report in your stated reports it is not likely you will be ordered before another Retiring Board.

J. A. N. asks: How many commissioned officers are serving with a battery of light artillery at the present time? Ans.—Five, usually, viz., one captain, two first, and two second lieutenants.

J. C. asks: Is the command platoons right or left about proper when the company is in column of platoons? Ans.—The movement is not prescribed in the school of the company, but if you will read Par. 34 you will see that tactics contemplate an about by squad, company, etc., and under this provision it is held by many that the command platoons right or left about is proper.

J. H. M.—It is not practicable to obtain the information you desire.

C. P. asks: Can a soldier be punished who once deserted, was apprehended, tried, dishonorably discharged and then enlisted again under an assumed name? Ans.—He could be punished, but more likely be discharged the Service for fraudulent enlistment.

R. W. asks: Who is the latest and best authority on Military Law and Courts-martial, and where can I purchase the volume? Ans.—You will, we think, find Ives' "Military Law" suit your purpose. Price, \$4. We can order a copy for you on receipt of price.

Bugler asks: Which is the most suitable for playing long tunes, the Infantry or Cavalry bugle, and is there any book published for Army bugles? Ans.—There is no such thing as an Infantry and a Cavalry bugle. The "F" trumpet is used in both arms. The calls are contained in the tactics, and we have no knowledge of any other work containing them.

Chevron asks: Please name some of the Indian campaigns approaching the magnitude of war for which en-

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listed men are entitled to wear the "service in war" chevrons? **Ans.**—Campaign in southern Oregon and Idaho, 1865-66; Campaign in northern parts of California and Nevada, 1865-66; Campaign against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, and Comanches, in Kansas, Colorado, and the Indian Territory, 1866, 1867, and 1869; Modoc war, 1872 and 1873; Campaign against the Apaches of Arizona, 1875; Campaign against the Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes, in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian Territory, and New Mexico, 1874 and 1875; Campaign against the Northern Cheyennes and Sioux, 1876 and 1877; Nez Percé war, 1877; Bannock war, 1878; Campaign against the Northern Cheyennes, 1878 and 1879.

W. McK. H. asks: 1. Up to say Jan. 1, 1884, had Herr Krupp, of Essen, made a cannon of 20 inch calibre? 2. Is it not the fact, indeed, that the largest cannon his works have turned out, to current date, is about 17 inches? 3. What is the calibre, in inches, of Krupp's largest completed cannon?

Ans.—The largest guns manufactured by Krupp are the 40 centimetre 154 in. guns which the Italian Government ordered of him in 1883, for coast defence at a cost it is said of \$94,000 fr. (\$178,800 each). It is expected that they will throw a shot of a ton weight through any armor which a ship can carry. They are of 30 calibre length, and weigh 121 tons. The calibre of the Italian 100 ton Armstrong gun is 43.18 centimetres and that of the 80 ton English gun 40.60.

G. F. H. asks: Is it not absurd for 1st Sergt. to give the command, "rear open order" at guard mounting when the guard is mounted in single rank and there are no file closers? **Ans.**—It is not so absurd, as the fact that the Army is so small and scattered that it becomes necessary to mount so ridiculously small a guard. As it is it is no use to worry about so small a matter, but better go through the motions until tactics provide for such cases.

2. In executing the firings by numbers are not the numbers omitted after the first volley? **Ans.**—Look up par. 8 of the

tactics, which will show you that the command "without the numbers" is necessary in this case.

3. Is the fire and load executed now as laid down in Upton's Tactics? It appears to me that there has been a revision in par. 42. Upton's Tactics? **Ans.**—There has been on account of the addition of the safety notch.

Rev. Marine asks for a correct list of the officers and vessels in the Service about 1812, and publish it in JOURNAL? **Ans.**—Perhaps some of our subscribers can furnish this information. Oct. 1, 1779, the following Revenue Cutters were in service: Scammel, Hopeley Yeaton, master; Massachusetts, J. Foster Williams, master; Argus, Jonathan Maltbie, master; Vigilant, Patrick Dennis, master; General Greene, Jas. Montgomery, master; Active, David Porter, master; Virginia, Richd. Taylor, master; Diligence, W. Cook, master. Two others, the South Carolina and Pickering, probably, were in course of construction. In 1780 the following revenue vessels were placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy, viz.: Pickering, Lieut. E. Preble; Eagle, Lieut. J. S. Campbell; Scammel, Lieut. J. Adams, M. Fernandez, and J. Jones; Gov. Jay, Lieut. J. W. Reynolds; Virginia, Lieut. F. Bright; Diligence, Lieut. J. Brown; South Carolina, Lieut. J. Payne; Gen. Greene, Lieut. G. Price. In August, 1800, the Pickering sailed under command of Lieut. B. Hillar for the Guadalupe station and was never afterwards heard from. The other vessels named were in 1807 returned to the Revenue Service. The Revenue Marine vessels in 1850 were Alert, Campbell, Crawford, Dallas, Duane, Forward, Hamilton, Harrison, Ingham, Jackson, Lawrence, Madison, Morris, Polk, Veto, Wolcott, and one other.

TURKEY READY FOR WAR.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE, who seems now to be the great American authority on Turkish matters, returned from Constantinople this week, and was of

course promptly interviewed. He was, says a reporter, vague in replying to a question concerning the probability of his taking a commanding position in the Turkish Army. "Of course," said he, "if the Sultan should need me in case of an invasion of his territory I should gladly give my services, but if people expect that I would take arms against any one of the weaker European States they do me great injustice. Surely they do not think me a Swiss." Continuing, Gen. Wallace said that the Sultan had about 450,000 men under arms at present, and was steadily carrying on the work of mobilization. Every one in and around Constantinople looked for war in the Spring. In case of war Turkey would make a most prodigious fight, as she was fully prepared and ready for battle at any moment.

KING THEEBAW AT HOME.

Broad Arrow says: "Many of King Theebaw's subjects regard him as His Great, Glorious, and Most Excellent Majesty, who reigns over the kingdoms of Thimparanta and Tunipadrea, and all the great umbrella-bearing chiefs of the Eastern Countries; the King of the Rising Sun; Lord of the Celestial Elephant and Master of many White Elephants; Lord of Indra's Weapon and Great Chief of Righteousness. To these the maxim, that the King can do no wrong, amounts to an article of faith, and those Western writers who conclude that because King Theebaw is unlovely in their eyes, he must be equally so in the eyes of his subjects, argue on false

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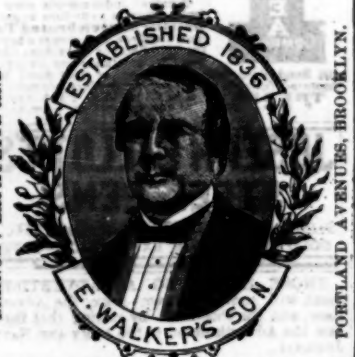
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HENRY JAMES.
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until August, 1886.]

THE GOLDEN JUSTICE,
By WILLIAM H. BISHOP,
Author of "The House of a Merchant Prince."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
Will write for THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
for 1886.

JOHN FISKE
Will contribute six or more papers on United
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Revolution to the adoption of the Constitution.
These papers discuss a portion of American
history very imperfectly known, and
cannot fail to be exceedingly engaging by
reason of Mr. Fiske's ample knowledge and
singularly clear style.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.
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THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH,
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premises. On the contrary, His Majesty of the Golden Foot has achieved not a little popularity with his subjects owing to his success in causing the last British Resident to leave Mandalay under circumstances which, if they did not amount to precipitate retreat were, to say the least, undignified. Indeed, the 'flight of the stranger,' as this episode is styled by the Burmese, is as much a recognized date in the chronology of a Burman-Anglophobe, as the signing of the Magna Charta is to a patriotic Englishman. It is said that ever since the massacres Theebaw has succumbed more and more to the malign influence of the Queen Soopayahdat and her mother. Living in constant fear of treachery and rebellion, having no one in whom he can confide, and bullied by a termagant wife and a harridan mother-in-law, His Majesty's lot is far from being an enviable one."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE new Italian ironclad *Andrea Doria* was successfully launched at Spezia on Saturday last.

THE Russian Government is forming a balloon corps on the German model.

A SERIES of experiments is to be carried out at Shoeburyness with the 45-ton gun to test the electric training apparatus invented by Mr. Hiram Maxim.

THE Imperial authorities are paying considerable attention to the work of strengthening Halifax as a military port, and the torpedo service will be enlarged by the addition of four first-class torpedo boats of 1,000 horse-power each. The military force will be strengthened by the addition of another regiment, the First Battalion of Berkshire, which did such valuable service during the late campaign in Egypt.

TURKEY has possessed a standing army for a longer period than any other nation of modern Europe. A full century before Charles VII. of France established his fifteen permanent companies of men-at-arms, a military organization was started in Turkey, to the excellent working of which for several centuries must be ascribed her superiority in the field, and the victories to which it led.

THE Fairbanks Canning Company, of Chicago, received this week an order from the French Government for 1,000,000 kilos (2,200,000 pounds) of dressed beef for the use of the French Army.

THE firm of John Elder and Company, Glasgow, has been registered as a liability company, under the name of the Fairfield Engineering and Ship-building Company.

THE latest novelty in the Russian Army is an instructive and moral pocket handkerchief, ornamented with a series of illustrations showing how to take the Berdan rifle to pieces and clean it, a series illustrating the duties of the private soldier in time of peace and war, and some moral observations on the behavior of troops. In time of war this is to be exchanged for another giving a map of the country to be invaded.

A NEW (Prussian) military arrangement is the establishment of combined experimental companies of about 120 strong each, which have been formed from various East and West Prussian regiments for the purpose of trying in actual practice proposed alterations in accoutrements, such as helmets, knapsacks, belts, water bottles, bread boxes, and especially the proposed new magazine rifle.

A BAVARIAN officer has estimated that, from the commencement of this year's autumn manoeuvres until his return to his garrison—and not including short promenades on duty within the limits of the cantonments—he has marched, in round numbers, about 310 English miles, giving a daily average of about 40 kilometres, or over 24 hours.

In continuation of the experiments at Portland H. M. S. *Hercules* fired a common shell from her heavy armament of 10-inch guns on Saturday, Nov. 20. Thirteen rounds were fired, several of which burst near the target, which, however, was untouched. The target, which is a model of a 10-inch breech-loader of a new type, has now been exposed to the fire of every description of ordnance carried by ships of the *Hercules* class. It is exposed to view for half a minute. A small charge of powder is then exploded by means of electricity, and simultaneously the model gun is lowered into a pit. After being hidden from view for three minutes it is again raised, and the process repeated from the *Hercules*. When the

ship was in line with the target all that could be seen was a small disc appearing above the land at stated intervals. *Broad Arrow* says: "Such an object is by no means easy to hit from a ship under weigh even with the best of guns, and the heavy armament of the *Hercules* is incapable of accurate shooting. Hotchkiss 6-pounders were used."

DURING the Franco-Chinese struggle the Moluccas were found to supply a useful breed of small horses for transport work, and France was so pleased with the discovery that the French flag has now been hoisted on the Island of Soembawa, and two war vessels are there looking after this latest "annexation."

THE steamships of the British Navy numbered on Aug. 1, 34 ironclads in commission, 6 in Reserve, ready for sea, 20 under repair, and 14 building. Of protected and partially protected vessels there were 11 in commission, 4 in Reserve complete, and 7 under repair. Of unprotected ships there were 126 in commission, 26 in Reserve complete, 38 under repair, and 21 building. In addition to the above there are 138 torpedo boats, viz.: 23 First Class, and 56 building; 48 Second Class, and 2 building, and 9 others.

THE *Esercito Italiano* gives the following as the programme of the second period of the Italian naval manoeuvres: The squadron will sail from Cagliari, and that portion of it representing the Italian fleet will watch the enemy and seek to render impossible any landing on the coast. The enemy on the other hand will endeavor to avoid engagement except at a point favorable for an eventual landing.

THE recovery of the sunken treasure from the wreck of the steamship *Alfonso XII.* at Grand Canaries is likely to create a revolution in the operation of salvage companies.

To Soldiers, Sailors, or Veterans, we will mail a Worcester Pocket Dictionary on receipt of five two cent stamps. For \$1.00 we will add a sample box (25) of our famous "Tansill's Punch" Cigars.

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BIRTHS.

HOOD.—At Philadelphia, Pa., December 7, 1885, to Mrs. Fannie Augusta and Captain Charles C. Hood, 24th U. S. Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ALLEN-DE LA MESA.—At 540 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., December 9, Lieutenant S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S.

Artillery, Inspector of Rifle Practice, to Miss CONCHITA A. DE LA MESA.

CHEN-MILLER.—October 26, 2d Lieutenant JOHN K. CHEN, 3d U. S. Artillery, to Miss AGNES MILLER, daughter of Hon. Chas. W. Miller, of Meadville, Penna.

GAUMLEY-MOORE.—At St. Paul, Minn., December 1, Lieutenant EDWARD J. GAUMLEY, 17th U. S. Infantry, to ANNA, second daughter of Adolphus Moore.

DIED.

BUSH.—At Pittsfield, Illinois, Nov. 24, Colonel DANIEL BUSH, father of Major Edward G. Bush, 6th U. S. Infantry.

CLARKE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., December 9, ELIZABETH DURAND, widow of General N. S. Clarke, U. S. Army, and mother of the late Colonel Francis N. Clarke, Major 6th U. S. Artillery, in the 42d year of her age.

COCHRAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, DANIEL J. COCHRAN, father of Pay Inspector George Cochran, U. S. Navy.

LAMBIN.—At St. Louis, Mo., December 1, Mrs. HARRIET B. LAMBIN, mother of the late Chief Engineer W. J. Lamdin, U. S. Navy.

LYNCH.—At Rome, N. Y., December 4, GEORGE HARRISON LYNCH, son of the late Dominick Lynch.

MATTHEWS.—At 1724 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C., December 3, Mrs. MARY ELLIOTT MATTHEWS, widow of Surgeon Edward S. Matthews, U. S. Navy.

MOORE.—At Carroll's Island, in the Mississippi River, near St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 5, CHAS. E. MOORE, formerly of the 2d Infantry, U. S. Army.

PAULING.—At Cantonment on Uncompahgre, Colorado, Dec. 6, 1885, ANDREW CARABER, aged 8 months and 14 days, only son of Elizabeth E. and William Pauling, U. S. A., and grandson of the late Capt. Andrew P. Carabier, 8th Cav.

RODER.—Suddenly, at Mare Island, Cal., December 2, WILLIAM MILLER RODES, formerly Acting First Assistant Engineer U. S. Navy.

TOMKINS.—At Mount Carroll, Ill., November 20, RICHARD J. TOMKINS, father of Captain James S. Tomkins, U. S. Army, retired.

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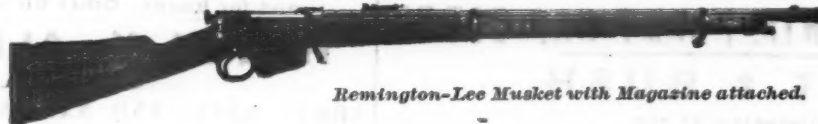
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FIG. 3.—GATLING GUN MOUNTED ON A TRIPOD.

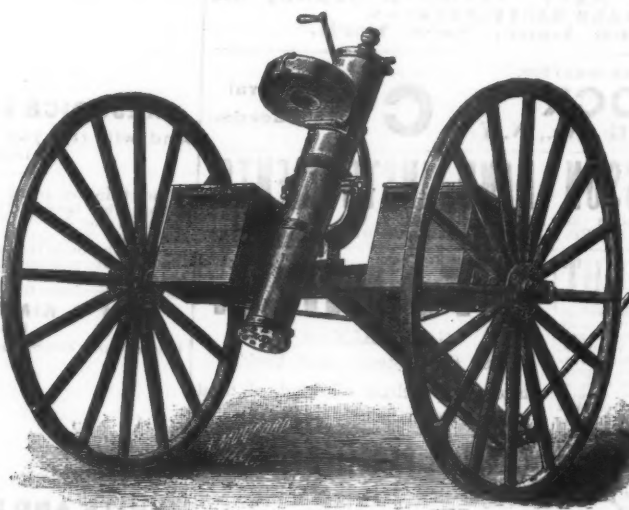


FIG. 4.—SHOWING DEPRESSION AT WHICH GATLING CAN BE FIRED.

fire, so as to drop the balls on men behind entrenched positions at all distances, from 200 to 3,500 yards, with deadly effect.
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